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Algeria	6.00	Dm	Israel	1.15	Nov	6.00	NAG
Australia	10.5	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Bahamas	0.60	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Bahrain	4.00	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Canada	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Ceylon	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Cuba	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Czechoslovakia	1.00	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Denmark	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
France	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Germany	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Greece	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Great Britain	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Hong Kong	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
India	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Italy	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Japan	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Lebanon	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Libya	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Luxembourg	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Morocco	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Netherlands	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Norway	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Poland	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Portugal	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Romania	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Saudi Arabia	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Spain	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Sweden	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Switzerland	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Taiwan	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Tanzania	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Turkey	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
U.S.A.	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
U.S.S.R.	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00
Yugoslavia	0.50	Nov	1.00	Nov	6.00	Nov	6.00

Soviet Accuses U.S. Of Massing Ships, Planes in Gulf Area

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union accused the United States on Wednesday of "grossly violating" international law by moving ships and aircraft to the Gulf war area. It said the actions were creating a threat to peace and international security.

The Soviet news agency Tass said Moscow did not recognize the "restrictions" on air and sea traffic "arbitrarily established" by U.S. forces in the area.

"The actions taken by the United States of America in the Persian Gulf are creating a grave threat to peace and international security," Tass said in an official statement, a form of report that is rarely used and is thought to reflect the highest level of Kremlin thought.

The Tass statement came as Iraq called for an extraordinary meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss its 42-month war with Iran.

Meanwhile, Iraqi and Iranian troops engaged in a second day of fierce fighting for Majnoon Island in the Iraqi marshlands. There are huge oil reserves under the island.

Government sources in Baghdad said Iraqi helicopter gunships shot down two Iranian helicopters in attacks to recapture the island. But Iran said the counterattacks were "firmly checked, leaving 850 enemy troops killed" and called the action "nothing less than large-scale suicide."

Tass said that "dozens of U.S. warships have been massed" in the Gulf. In addition, it said, the U.S. Air Force was constantly flying patrol missions in the region.

The agency dismissed U.S. statements that its ships and planes had been sent to the Gulf only to protect shipping and aircraft amid fighting by Iran and Iraq.

Tass accused the United States of arbitrarily establishing a safe shipping zone, "grossly violating" the commonly recognized norms of law.

It cited the 1958 open seas convention, and the Chicago convention on international civil aviation "as records of the United States' lawlessness."

U.S. action in the Gulf amounted to nothing more than an "attempt by the United States to confirm by a massive show of armed force imperialist claims to the Persian Gulf as another area of U.S. 'vital interests,'" Tass said. The agency added: "Washington would like to dictate its will to the countries of the region."

The presence of U.S. armed forces was "provoking a conflict situation" in the region, Tass said.

"The U.S. government should understand that it will bear full responsibility for the possible dangerous consequences of its policy and for its attempt to interfere in what is taking place in the Persian Gulf area," the statement concluded.

In London, Roger Lowes of Lloyd's shipping agency said the British bulk carrier Charming and the Turkish cargo ship Sema-G were both hit March 1, apparently by missiles. Eight Iranian soldiers and two crewmen were reported killed in the attack on the Turkish ship, Mr. Lowes said.

The Turkish ship Sema was damaged mainly in the No. 2 hatch with eight Iranian soldiers and two crew killed, Mr. Lowes added. Substantial damage was inflicted on the British ship, causing some injuries but no deaths, he said. Neither vessel sank.

The Lloyd's report was the first Western confirmation of concerted Iraqi action against foreign shipping there, although Apecey Lines in Bombay said Sunday its API Ambika, a 16,000-ton vessel, had also been hit by an Iraqi missile in the Gulf.

Agents said independent information on the attacks was slow getting out because ships operating in the Gulf often operate in radio silence to avoid detection.

Confirmation of the attacks on the British and Turkish vessels came after London insurance underwriters doubled war-risk coverage rates in the Gulf area.

Lloyd's announced an increase Tuesday in war risk rates on ships traveling to the area, in what a spokesman said was the largest hike since the war began.

Sources at the Baltic Exchange, a London center for world shippers, said that the price for chartering ships, particularly oil tankers, headed for the Gulf area were rising daily and business was falling off. Lloyd's action on insurance (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



CH ON MANILA — Thousands of anti-Marcos protesters arrive in Manila after a seven-day march. Page 2.

Divisions Reported Within Syrian Regime

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say that the Syrian government is confronted with the first open split in its ruling elite since President Hafez al-Assad took power in 1970.

According to reports received by the United States and its allies, most of which have come from Western military attaches in Damascus, the split reached a high point last week, when rivals hoping to succeed the Syrian president put on competing shows of military force in the capital. There were reports of shots being fired around the presidential palace.

An anticipated shuffle of army posts has not been announced, but it was announced Tuesday night that the cabinet of Prime Minister Abdul Ramez al-Khouri had resigned and that Mr. Kassar had been asked to form a new cabinet.

Sana, the Syrian press agency, did not name members of the new cabinet. But Western diplomats in Damascus said the cabinet shuffle was minor and did not shed light on how the conflict might be resolved.

The chief cause of the tension, according to reports from administration officials on Tuesday and foreign diplomats, seemed to be an effort by Rifaat al-Assad, President Assad's younger brother, to position himself to succeed to the leadership despite fierce opposition from the armed forces and some ruling Ba'ath Party members.

It is not clear, the diplomats said, which side the president supports. Tensions have eased since last week, Western diplomats in the area said. But the political crisis underlying the military display has not been resolved.

While U.S. officials said the reports were true, an administration official described the Damascus struggle as "mostly jockeying for position" among Mr. Assad's subordinates and "not a challenge to his regime." He cautioned that accounts of the troubles might have been overly dramatized.

"Not too much should be made of Rifaat's troops surrounding the city, since they are the only troops in the capital to begin with," he said, adding that the struggle appeared to involve power more than policy.

The sources said the standoff between military units headed by Rifaat al-Assad and the regular armed forces, especially the 3d Division, has been all the more striking because it has overlapped with the visit to Damascus by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and with what has generally been regarded by Western diplomats in the Middle East as a triumph of Syrian foreign policy in Lebanon.

According to U.S. and Western diplomatic accounts, the struggle for future supremacy within the Syrian government surfaced after Mr. Assad's heart attack in November.

Until that time, the sources said, the government, which is dominated by Alawites, a minority splinter sect of Shiite Muslims that makes up less than 15 percent of Syria's population, had been regarded as stable, though challenges to Mr. Assad's regime were always posed by opposition forces, such as the Muslim Brotherhood, a group of Sunni Muslim fundamentalists.

But during the president's illness, Rifaat al-Assad and other members of the ruling group began to vie openly for prominence. A series of "poster wars" ensued, in which photos of Rifaat al-Assad and others were plastered on buses, houses and elsewhere.

Even after President Assad returned to his duties in December, jockeying for position among top military and party members continued.

"The president's illness shattered the equilibrium of the regime," a Western diplomat said. "Since then a new balance has not been reestablished."

Two weeks ago, the diplomat said, President Assad was preparing to act on a series of promotions and dismissals within the armed forces. Rifaat al-Assad was said by these sources to have strongly objected to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Hart Takes 70%, Defeats Mondale In Vermont Vote

By Frank Lynn
Montpelier, Vt. — Gary Hart scored his third victory in a week in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, with more than a 3-to-1 margin over Walter F. Mondale in Vermont's preference vote.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson failed to win 10 percent of the vote, setting in motion a process that could lead in the runoff of his federal campaign funds. Reubin Askew, a former governor of Florida, was also on the ballot, but he has withdrawn from the race.

According to the final unofficial tally of the 264 precincts, Mr. Hart received 51,703 votes, or 71 percent; Mr. Mondale 14,896, or 20 percent; Mr. Jackson 5,677, or 8 percent; and Mr. Askew 433, or 1 percent.

[Mr. Hart, in a victory of unprecedented depth, won every hamlet, village, town and city in the state. The Associated Press reported.]

President Ronald Reagan was unopposed on the Republican ballot. Aides to Mr. Hart and interviews with a sample of voters indicated that a number of Republicans voted for Mr. Hart.

The preferential vote is not binding on the selection of the state's 17 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, who are to be picked by delegates to the state convention elected in local caucuses April 24. But the psychological effect of the voting could be widespread.

On Sunday, Wyoming Democrats will caucus to start their delegate selection process in a contest Mr. Hart is expected to win. If he does, Mr. Hart will have a four-state winning streak behind him going into the selection of more than 500 delegates on next week's "Super Tuesday."

[Mr. Hart, interviewed on television Wednesday morning, said his victory in Vermont "continues very much what seems to be a pattern evolving," the AP reported.]

[Yet given Mr. Mondale's advantages in campaign organization and spending, "In many respects, I guess, I'm still the underdog," Mr. Hart said. "I think we'll still be playing catch-up, if you will, throughout the rest of this month at least."

[Mr. Mondale said Tuesday night that the Vermont results "will hurt." Campaigning Wednesday in Atlanta, where he gained the endorsements of the father and widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., he told 65 black leaders who gathered for a breakfast, "I come here today really needing you."

The presidential preference vote is an outgrowth of the town meetings in Vermont at which residents vote on local issues and budgets. Vermont residents do not enroll in political parties, and voters may cast ballots for either Democratic or Republican candidates.

Unlike in earlier contests, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Gary Hart

South Africa Reports Namibian Infiltration

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — Military authorities in South-West Africa say 800 insurgents have infiltrated into the territory in recent weeks from bases in Angola.

The reported infiltration coincides with a U.S.-sponsored "disengagement" of South African forces from positions in southern Angola occupied during operations ostensibly designed to thwart insurgent buildups.

The military authorities also reported an upsurge in insurgent attacks during February, the month during which the "disengagement" took shape with the formation of a South African-Angolan commission to monitor its implementation.

The insurgents are from the Soviet-armed South-West Africa People's Organization, the most prominent group contesting South Africa's control of South-West Africa, which is widely known as Namibia. The insurgents have been fighting a guerrilla war for 18 years.

The campaign against the guerrillas is being conducted by the South African Defense Force and the South-West Africa Territorial Force. In a statement issued this week in Windhoek, the capital, the Territorial Force said the number of insurgents in the northern part of Namibia, where the war is concentrated, had risen from 80 in mid-February to more than 800.

It said the number of incidents involving insurgents had risen from 21 in December 1983 to 38 in February, most of them in the second half of the month.

The authorities in Namibia have also reported mortar attacks on the northern towns of Opuwaa and on the South African air base at Ondangwa.

The authorities also assert that a small group of insurgents is moving south toward white farming areas around Tsumeb. Any guerrilla attacks on whites would have political repercussions in South Africa, prompting allegations that the government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha is abandoning Namibia's 75,000 whites.

The insurgent buildup has apparently been designed to counter the "disengagement" by moving guerrillas south before their access to the South-West African border is blocked. Western diplomats said the insurgents may be seeking to strengthen their position in the territory in case the truce in southern Angola is translated into a settlement of the war in Namibia.

Such action was also reported at the close of Zimbabwe's seven-year bush war when insurgents strengthened their positions inside the country so as to increase their influence in pre-independence elections.

The U.S. plan is to seek a settlement in Namibia in tandem with a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. According to Western diplomats, the intention is to use the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angolan, which they have been occupying for more than two years, as a lever to press the Marxist leadership of Angola for a statement saying that the justification for a Cuban presence in their country no longer exists.

This, in turn, would make possible U.S. recognition of the Angolan government, which has been withheld because of the Cuban presence, and facilitate implementation of United Nations plans for elections in Namibia and the creation of an independent state.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz at hearing Tuesday.

Candidates Compete for Volatile Southern Vote

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service
ATLANTA — The Democratic presidential candidates are stepping up their battle for the South amid reports from strategists and poll-takers that the region's voters were in an unpredictable and volatile mood as the result of Gary Hart's upset victories in the Northeast.

In a speech Tuesday in Athens, Georgia, the Colorado senator called on Southerners to choose him over Walter F. Mondale in show that Southerners "will not submit to outsiders' rule and special interests."

Mr. Hart's advisers said he planned to make such appeals a centerpiece of a three-day swing through Alabama, Georgia and Florida, three of nine states that are to choose convention delegates Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mondale, a former vice president and Minnesota senator, was in Florida and Georgia, pursuing what his advisers described as an urgent effort to break Mr. Hart's victory string.

Mr. Mondale canceled a staff meeting in Washington on Friday to clear more campaign time in the South. He was scheduled to address the Alabama legislature on Wednesday, and to a rare effort to emphasize his ties to former President Jimmy Carter he also scheduled an appearance at a picnic with Mr. Carter in Plains, Georgia.

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, who has put virtually all his campaign resources in the South, was in Birmingham, Alabama, on Tuesday, taping television advertisements and emphasizing his ideological differences with his two more liberal competitors.

"I see myself as the only real moderate left in the South," Mr. Glenn said. "I think that's important in this area. We have some very clear differences with Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart."

Mr. Glenn told Alabama voters, regarded as among the most conservative in the region, that he has "not gone out courting the liberal wing, which for so long has controlled the Democratic Party."

While the candidates belabored one another, their advisers were planning a battle of television ads. A Glenn aide said \$150,000 had been set aside for "full saturation" of Alabama, Georgia and parts of northern Florida.

Hart campaign leaders have set \$100,000 for each state as their (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Shultz Clashes With House Panel on Salvador Aid

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — After hearing most members of a key House Appropriations subcommittee threaten to curtail U.S. aid to El Salvador, Secretary of State George P. Shultz exploded in apparent exasperation, saying that the congressmen want to "walk away" from a vital area of the world "because there are problems."

"I really don't understand you people," Mr. Shultz said Tuesday after being lectured at length on human rights violations in El Salvador by several members of the House Appropriations subcommittee for foreign operations. They said the violations were not being ended despite Mr. Shultz's assertion that some progress had been achieved recently.

"Here we have an area, right next to us, which a cross section of Americans on a bipartisan commission have studied carefully, really worked at it, have concluded is in the vital interests of the United States," he said of the panel headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

"There are problems there," he said. "We all know that. What you're telling me is that because there are problems, let's walk away."

Mr. Shultz came under attack for the administration's policies on Lebanon and Central America from most members of the subcommittee.

In exchanges with Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, and with Representative Sidney R. Yates, Democrat of Illinois, Mr. Shultz was contentious and his voice rose in argument as he and the congressmen tried to make their points above the other's voice.

Chairman Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, had to gavel the hearing to order at one point.

Mr. Shultz suggested that there could be a compromise on a major issue between Congress and the administration: whether there should be a mandatory certification that El Salvador had made progress in human rights in order to receive aid. In November, President Ronald Reagan vetoed a certification bill, saying that the administration would seek improved human rights in El Salvador but without a congressional mandate.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee favors a mandated certification, and Mr. Shultz said Tuesday that "we should find a reasonable way by which we can agree on the issue."

Representative Obey said that he would not vote any money in economic or military aid to El Salvador until it was demonstrated that the administration had a policy with "some chance of success." He said he feared that having lacked a coherent Lebanon policy, the administration was facing disaster, too, in El Salvador. He also said that the administration should encourage negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the rebels.

Mr. Shultz said that he was "distressed" to hear Representative Obey say he would not vote for aid to El Salvador and advocate allowing the insurgents "to shoot their way into the government."

"You are going to bring into power the people who refuse to participate in the democratic process," Mr. Shultz said.

When Mr. Obey shouted back that he meant that "negotiations across the board" were needed, Mr. Shultz replied: "What's the difference?"

Mr. Obey said: "I'd urge you to recognize that negotiating for power sharing is better than in the end losing it all."

Chairman Long, Democrat of Maryland, ended the exchange, saying quietly: "The time of the gentleman has expired."

Representative Yates, reading from a New York Times interview last week with a former Salvadoran military officer who said that the death squad activities in his country involved many current and former officials, said that not enough was being done to bring reforms to El Salvador.

Mr. Shultz, while agreeing that human rights violations were a problem, questioned the use of anonymous informants to make such serious charges.

"I don't dismiss the article," Mr. Yates said, because it was "understandable" why the former officer might want to remain anonymous.

U.S. Said to Sell Oil Gear to Soviet

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is to relax its East-West trade restraints, has approved the sale of \$40 million worth of submersible drilling pumps to the Soviet Union on the ground that the equipment is available from other industrial countries, trade officials say.

The approval, granted without publicity late last month, was the first application of a decision that the officials said President Ronald Reagan made in December to permit exports of goods that the Soviet Union can buy elsewhere.

Approval of export licenses for the submersible pumps, used in offshore oil drilling, came after the United States failed in mid-January to persuade the 15-nation Coordinating Committee on allied strategic controls, known as Comcon, to add the pumps to its embargo list because of their military value.

Coomcon meets periodically in Paris to coordinate allied trade policy with the Soviet Union, China and other Communist countries. It comprises the North Atlantic Treaty Organization members, except Spain and Iceland, plus Japan.

"The allies found the reasoning a bit extended," an administration official said Tuesday. "There was no way they would buy it."

The license application by Hughes Tool Co. was pending for months. The Commerce Department approved the request after talks with the State Department and the license now has final authorization, the official said.

Other officials doubted that Mr. Reagan was involved in the specific decision on the pumps.

The approval of the license, nevertheless, was seen by some officials as an indication that the United States is modifying an earlier policy to deny the Soviet Union hard currency earnings from oil exports by refusing the country advanced exploration equipment. Oil and gas exports account for more than half of the hard currency earnings of the Soviet Union.

These officials, led in interagency discussions by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and pressing for tougher controls, also saw the action as undermining an understanding reached in 1982 under which the Reagan administration ended sanctions against European companies that helped the Soviet Union build a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

The understanding then, they said, was that in return for lifting the controls, the allies would accelerate development of Western energy alternatives.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Secretary of State George P. Shultz countermanded the action of Mr. Weinberger's group, fearing a dispute with the allies similar to that involving the pipeline.



Rev. Martin Niemöller, 92, foe of Hitler and a Vietnam war critic, is dead. Page 5.

- Senate Republican leaders offered a compromise on the proposed amendment permitting school prayer. Page 3.
- Postal service chief denied his position is the result of arranging loans for Edward Meese 3d. Page 3.
- The U.S. armed forces are more combat-ready than three years ago, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said. Page 3.
- The United States offered to lend Britain a warship in the Falklands crisis, Defense Department officials say. Page 5.
- Recent research has shed more light on sexual fantasies and what they mean. Page 6.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- Pressure grew in Congress to curb oil mergers in the wake of the Seacoal-Gulf pact. Page 7.
- TOMORROW
- Bob Fosse, in Europe for openings of his most recent film "Star 80," talks about it with Mary Blume. Weekend.
- Rev. Martin Niemöller, 92, foe of Hitler and a Vietnam war critic, is dead. Page 5.

Chief Factional Leaders In Lebanon Say They Will Attend Peace Talks

BEIRUT — The main Lebanese factional leaders invited to reconciliation talks in Switzerland next week have agreed to attend, government and opposition sources said Wednesday.

The four chief opposition leaders have reportedly decided to take

part in the conference starting Monday in Lausanne, and the two major Christian factional leaders publicly announced Wednesday their decision to attend.

Word that the major parties would join in the talks to draw up a new political blueprint for Lebanon came amid continued sporadic fighting between the rival groups around Beirut and in the surrounding mountains.

Rafiq al-Hariri, a Sunni mediator, arrived in Beirut during the day for an attempt to organize a lasting cease-fire. He was expected to meet with a four-party security committee set up last year to arrange and supervise a cease-fire. The committee has not met in recent weeks.

The opposition leaders who have agreed to attend the talks are the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt; the former Christian president, Suleiman Frajeh; a Moslem who heads the Syrian-backed National Salvation Front, Rashid Karami; and a Shiite leader, Nabih Berri.

Among Christian leaders, Pierre Gemayel, head of the Phalangist party, and President General Bechara El-Khazen, leader of the National Liberal Party, said they had agreed on a united stand at the conference.

"We are embarking on a move that we hope will culminate in saving Lebanon," Mr. Gemayel said. "Serious discussions will eventually lead to understanding among all Lebanese." Mr. Gemayel is the father of Amin Gemayel, the Lebanese president.

Mr. Chamoun, who said earlier that he would refuse to attend after the government's abrogation Monday of its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, said the Christian leaders had prepared a list of 30 topics for discussion.

Two other leaders invited to the talks are moderate Moslem politicians; they are Saeb Salam, a Sunni Moslem and former prime minister, and the former speaker in Parliament, Abdel Ousseiran, a Shiite. Official sources said they had also agreed to attend the talks, which will be chaired by President Gemayel.

The talks were expected to last only two days but could be prolonged.

Diplomatic sources said the establishment of a lasting cease-fire in and around Beirut was a precondition for the success of the conference, but negotiations on obtaining formal agreement from all the warring groups were going slowly.

The sources added that the resignation of the Syrian cabinet announced Tuesday night in Damascus added a note of uncertainty to the talks. Syria and Saudi Arabia are to send observers to the talks.

New U.S. Middle East Envoy
President Ronald Reagan announced Wednesday the nomination of Richard M. Fairbanks 3d as ambassador-at-large in the Middle East, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Fairbanks, 43, had been serving as a special negotiator for the Middle East for two years. Most recently he was a deputy to Donald H. Rumsfeld, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East. A White House spokesman said that Mr. Rumsfeld was working only part time and indicated he might be leaving in the next several months.



Cabinet ministers in Zimbabwe on Wednesday investigated a mass grave found near the town of Rusape.

Ian Smith Says He Knows Nothing Of Mass Graves Found In Zimbabwe

Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Former Prime Minister Ian D. Smith, who headed the white minority government when Zimbabwe was known as Rhodesia and who still serves in Parliament, says he knows nothing of several shallow mass graves containing the remains of hundreds of blacks killed during the seven-year war for black rule.

But Mr. Smith said Tuesday night he would not be surprised to learn that his anti-guerrilla forces had established such sites for the disposal of many of the thousands killed during the war.

He accused the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who led one of the two main guerrilla groups during the war, of publicizing the graves to divert attention from its crackdown in Matabeland, the southern region now under military curfew because of civil unrest and anti-government activities.

The government said Tuesday it had discovered and opened several shallow mass graves. An official of the Ministry of Information estimated that as many as 4,000 persons, including children who had served as spies for the guerrillas, were buried at the site, situated near the town of Rusape, about 120 miles (192 kilometers) east of Harare.

There was no independent confirmation of the government statement, and it was not clear from the reports Tuesday whether the dead had been killed in combat or executed, or how many fit into which category.

Terrorist Bomb Kills 3, Hurts 9 Near Tel Aviv

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Three Israelis were killed and nine injured Wednesday when a bomb exploded on a bus in the port city of Ashdod, south of Tel Aviv.

About 100 Arabs were detained for questioning, after which most were released, Israel Radio reported. Responsibility for the attack was claimed, in an announcement from Damascus, by the Palestinian guerrilla faction led by Abu Nidal.

Two of the injured were released from the hospital after treatment. It was the third major terrorist attack on Jews in three months, continuing a cycle of attack and counterattack in the country since early December, when a bomb planted on a bus in Jerusalem killed six Jews and wounded 41.

That incident set off a string of reprisals against Arabs; most of them announced by anonymous telephone callers to news organizations who claimed responsibility in the name of a Jewish group called Terror Against Terror.

In the last few days, the police have arrested seven Jews in what officials describe as a breakthrough in the hunt for Jewish terrorists cells operating against Arabs.

Three of the suspects, Israeli Jews, are being held for allegedly scaling the eastern wall of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem on Jan. 27 and attempting to plant explosives at the holiest Moslem shrine in the city, al-Aksa mosque and the Dome of the Rock. The intruders fled when discovered by Moslem guards. A police spokesman said that two of the three re-enacted the attempt at dawn Wednesday for police.

The other four, all U.S. Jews, are suspected of using automatic weapons to ambush a bus carrying Arab workers at dawn Sunday on the occupied West Bank. Seven Arab men were injured in the attack.

The authorities have not released the names of those in detention. The police have told Israeli reporters that they believe the four may have been involved in other

incidents, including the planting of booby-trapped hand grenades at the entrances of churches, mosques and Arab homes, and in burning Arab-owned cars. Callers from Terror Against Terror have claimed responsibility in more than 20 such incidents since early December.

The civilian police and the Shin Bet, the secret police, have long been criticized by law professors and civil rights advocates for failing to investigate such crimes with the vigor used against Arabs. But police efforts recently appear to have been stepped up. In addition, security lighting has been installed on the Temple Mount, and Moslem guards there have been reinforced.

Syria Reported Facing Internal Political Split

(Continued from Page 1)

the proposed changes, which failed to promote people loyal to him.

The shifts were said to favor those loyal to Hekmat Shehadi, chief of staff of the armed forces, Shafiq Fayez, head of the 3d Division, and Ali Buba, the head of military intelligence, all three of whom are said to be bitterly opposed to the president's younger brother.

On Monday, Feb. 27, Rifaa al-Assad's 25,000-man "defense companies," which have acted as the regime's elite corps, were redeployed around the capital, according to the reports from diplomats in the area. Surface-to-air missile batteries were moved onto the mountain overlooking the city. Tanks positioned near the capital had their tarpaulin covers removed.

Rifaa al-Assad's defense company positions were doubled in the city. Two battalions of rocket launchers were also positioned at the western entrance to Damascus. The defense company weapons

native lifestyle and support environmental causes.

Many of his 300 volunteers emerged from the local nuclear-freeze network, despite the fact that Mr. Mondale endorsed the freeze before Mr. Hart did. In 1982, town meetings across the state overwhelmingly endorsed a mutual and verifiable freeze by the United States and the Soviet Union to halt nuclear weapons production at current levels.

An official of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations said the state's 20,000 union households had been called to turn out for Mr. Mondale, but that the Minnesota's identification with organized labor is not a pure asset among Vermont's independent-minded voters.

Hart Wins, 3-1, in Vermont

(Continued from Page 1)

Hart organization in Vermont had been in operation for months and was considered the equal of Mr. Mondale's. In addition, Mr. Hart campaigned in Vermont more than Mr. Mondale did.

But Mr. Mondale had the support of party leaders. His state campaign chairmen were Senator Patrick J. Leahy and Madeleine Kunin, a former lieutenant governor and the Democratic candidate for governor this year.

Nature of Hart Support
Margot Hornblower of The Washington Post reported from Montpelier:

Mr. Hart apparently drew support from the large group of newcomers who moved to the state in the 1960s and '70s to seek an alter-

Tens of Thousands Join Protest in Manila Park Against Marcos Regime

The Associated Press

MANILA — Tens of thousands of people urged a boycott of elections in May rallied at a Manila park Wednesday at the end of a seven-day protest march to the capital by rural Filipinos.

The police estimated that up to 50,000 people had gathered by sunset at Rizal Park. March organizers claimed twice as many were there.

The crowd included about 20,000 marchers, many of them fishermen and farmers from outlying provinces, who converged on the capital earlier in two columns, from the north and south, chanting and carrying signs denouncing the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Their ranks swelled as they tramped through the city, past the U.S. Embassy and into the nearby park, where fireworks burst in the darkening skies.

The march differed from previous Manila protests because most of the participants were from the countryside.

Barrels of sand were lined up behind the gates at the U.S. Embassy compound, a check from the park, and scores of Filipino soldiers watched the marchers from behind the embassy fence.

At the Rizal Park grandstand, the two long lines of marchers waving banners met to the cheers of thousands already waiting inside.

The protest, organized by supporters of the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., underscored the viability of the boycott movement despite the decision of some opposition groups to field candidates in the May 14 National Assembly elections.

"There is only a minor crack in the opposition, not a split," said Agapito Aquino, the brother of the slain opposition leader. "The enemy is Marcos," he said.

Nevertheless, there was strong denunciation for those who have chosen to participate in the elections.

The boycott movement is "the supreme expression of the nation's moral disgust toward an immoral regime," former President Diosdado Macapagal told the crowd. Mr. Marcos succeeded Mr. Macapagal in 1966.

He said opposition leaders who had opted to participate in the elections were "not of the true opposition but are part of the regime or

help to prolong its dictatorship."

Election supporters said the chance to vote would provide an opportunity to end the 18 years of rule by President Marcos. Supporters of the boycott contended that voting will give him a false appearance of legitimacy.

Voters are to decide 183 seats in the assembly. Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement now holds 95 percent of the seats and predicts few losses.

North Korea Holds Talks With South

Reuters

TOKYO — Representatives of North Korea, in a rare face-to-face meeting with South Korean officials, suggested Wednesday that talks with the Seoul government were unlikely to succeed unless the United States took part and described a proposal for a three-way meeting as reasonable.

The meeting, only the second bilateral exchange in four years between the two countries, took place at Panmunjom in the Korean demilitarized zone.

The text of the message, released by the North Korean news agency, monitored in Tokyo, said: "The point now is whether these problems can be solved through talks between North and South alone. How can the South Korean authorities alone sit with us without the consent of the United States and solve such problems?"

The message described the proposal for three-way talks as "most reasonable" and said that North Korea would wait patiently until the peninsula's problems were solved.

Sources in South Korea said the Seoul government did not expect any major developments to emerge from the exchange. Their view is that North Korea is trying to appear as conciliatory as possible in an attempt to improve its image after the bombing in Rangoon, Burma, in October in which 17 South Koreans, including many top officials, were killed.

Aviation Panel Assails Soviet Downing of Jet

United Press International

MONTREAL — The International Civil Aviation Organization overwhelmingly endorsed the U.S. condemnation of the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean civilian airliner on Sept. 1.

By a vote of 20-2 on Tuesday, the 33 members of the organization's governing council approved a U.S. resolution censuring the Soviet Union for shooting down Korean Air Lines Flight 007 over the Sea of Japan, with the loss of 269 lives.

There were nine abstentions and two council members were not present for the secret ballot.

After the vote against his country, the Soviet delegate, Boris Rygenkov, dropped a counter-resolution accusing the United States and Japan of withholding information on the incident.

Until the vote, Mr. Rygenkov insisted that the Korean plane was on a U.S. espionage mission when it flew about 300 miles (almost 500 kilometers) off course, over Soviet territory.

Donald Segner, the U.S. delegate, said his country was gratified that the council had fulfilled ICAO's responsibility for "the safety of international civil aviation."

The U.S. resolution condemned "the use of armed force which resulted in the destruction of the Korean airliner and the tragic loss of 269 lives."

The resolution also deplored "the Soviet failure to cooperate in the search and rescue efforts of other involved states and the Soviet failure to cooperate with the ICAO investigation."

Candidates Tour South

(Continued from Page 1)

Southern television budget, and a Mondale campaign official said simply that his organization's spending would be "heavy."

These developments emphasized the importance of the voting on Tuesday. Thirteen percent of the 3,933 national convention delegates are to be selected that day. In addition to Alabama, Florida and Georgia, there will be primaries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and caucuses in Hawaii, Nevada, Oklahoma and Washington. The U.S. territory of American Samoa is also holding a caucus, and Democrats living abroad are conducting a mail-in primary.

Both Dottie Lynch, Mr. Hart's pollster, and William R. Hamilton, Mr. Clinton's poll-taker, said they had observed rapid movement in voter sentiment in the South. Mr. Hamilton said polls taken now would be outdated by Tuesday.

A Miami Herald poll showed that Mr. Hart had gained rapidly in Florida, his support moving from 1 percent in early February to 15 percent immediately after the New Hampshire primary Feb. 28. Support for Mr. Mondale remained steady at about 38 percent.

Even more important to the Mondale strategists than the delegates to be chosen Tuesday is the opportunity to dim Mr. Hart's luster as a surprise winner and fresh personality. "We're up against a time problem here," said one adviser, who asked not to be identified. "What we have to do is begin the discussion with a guy who is essentially a blank slate."

WORLD BRIEFS

Thatcher Rejects French Plan for EC

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has rejected a proposal by President François Mitterrand that would have adjusted British value-added tax payments into the European Community budget, French officials said Wednesday. The plan would not have revised the overall British payment.

Mrs. Thatcher also appeared to be unwilling to consider a temporary solution involving a repayment for a year or two, they said. She made her position clear when Mr. Mitterrand, presiding over the EC for the first half of this year, traveled Monday to Britain for talks that centered on the budget issue.

The officials said the British contribution was now the main obstacle to agreement at a summit meeting March 19 in Brussels on financial reform for the EC, which is near bankruptcy. Mrs. Thatcher says she will not agree to raising extra cash for the community until there is a fair formula for calculating national payments into the budget. Britain contends that its payments to the EC widely exceed its benefits.

French Said to Fire on Spanish Boats

MADRID (UPI) — French Navy ships fired Wednesday on two Spanish fishing boats off the southern French coast, injuring as many as nine fishermen, according to radio reports from the Spanish fishing fleet. The reports led the Spanish Foreign Ministry to summon the French ambassador, Pierre Guédon, for an explanation.

Three of the fishermen may have been injured seriously by machine-gun fire, according to the radio reports, monitored in Bilbao, northern Spain. There was no immediate official confirmation of the injuries. The trawlers, the "Valle de Arzobispo" and the "Burgomendi," were being escorted by French ships to the port of Lorient in Brittany, the Spanish Foreign Ministry said.

Chernenko Again Seen on Soviet TV

MOSCOW (AP) — Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, and most other Politburo members made a nationally televised appearance Wednesday at a Bolshoi Theater ceremony in observance of International Women's Day.

It was Mr. Chernenko's third televised public appearance since the Feb. 14 funeral of President Yuri V. Andropov, Mr. Chernenko's predecessor as head of the Communist Party.

Mr. Andropov made few public appearances during his 15-month tenure and was rarely shown on television. He had been ailing for months before his death.

Swiss Seize Hijacker on Air France Jet

GENEVA (Reuters) — Swiss police disguised as caterers arrested a hijacker armed with a knife aboard an Air France Boeing 737 on Wednesday. No passengers or crew members were harmed.

The hijacker seized the airliner on an early morning flight from Frankfurt to Paris and demanded to be flown to Tripoli, Libya. Swiss officials later identified the man as Ali Chohra, 27, an Algerian resident of West Germany. His motives for trying to hijack the plane were not clear, they said.

The plane, carrying 62 passengers and six crew members, landed in Geneva, where Swiss officials negotiated with the hijacker by radio from the control tower. Seven passengers were released in the morning while the hijacker demanded that the airliner be refueled. He was overpowered in the early afternoon by Swiss policemen taking refreshments on board, a Swiss government spokesman said.

Civil Servants Set Strike in France

PARIS (Reuters) — A strike by French civil servants Thursday is expected to disrupt transportation, schools, communications, distribution of electric power and other public sectors.

All the major unions, with the exception of the French Democratic Labor Confederation, have called a 24-hour strike to protest stalled negotiations over salary increases and the decline in purchasing power.

Union leaders say that the strike will be the biggest in France since the Socialist administration was elected in the spring of 1981. It will affect the national railroads, the national airline Air France, and bus, subway and suburban commuter services.

Italy, U.S. Sign Pacts for 2 Satellites

ROME (AP) — Italy and the United States signed agreements Wednesday to develop two satellites, one to be tethered to a U.S. space shuttle and the other to help observe the Earth's crust. In addition, the United States invited Italy to take part in a permanent space station.

Under the first agreement, Italy will help develop a project called the "tethered satellite system," involving a satellite that would be linked by cable to the space shuttle to conduct experiments. The second accord calls for Italy to take part in developing a satellite under a project called LAGEOS II. That satellite would help study earthquakes, especially in the Mediterranean region.

The administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, James M. Beggs, invited Italy to take part in developing the manned space station, which he said he hopes will be operational in 1992. Mr. Beggs also said that NASA was inviting Japan, Canada and other industrialized allies in Western Europe to take part. President Ronald Reagan announced the program in January.

Fast Action Urged on U.S. Africa Aid

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Supporters of an emergency food bill for African countries passed by the House of Representatives urge quick Senate action, saying millions of people face starvation each day the assistance is delayed.

The House approved the bill, 374-29, on Tuesday with bipartisan support, although the measure exceeds the amount the Reagan administration said was needed. The measure would send African nations aid by drought \$150 million worth of food commodities that would not have to be repaid. This figure is \$60 million more than the administration proposed.

At the United Nations, the UN World Food Program received pledges Tuesday of more than \$450 million toward a target of \$1.35 billion in food, cash or services for projects in 125 countries. The donations came at a conference for the World Food Program, whose target for 1985-86 is an increase of more than \$150 million over 1983-84. (AP, UPI)

Canada to Begin Acid Rain Cleanup

OTTAWA (UPI) — Environment ministers for Canada and the 10 provincial governments have agreed to cut acid rain pollution by 50 percent over the next 10 years, with or without participation by the United States.

"We will proceed independently from the United States in developing a Canadian solution," the environment minister, Charles Caccia, said Tuesday. He said he hoped the United States would join in as soon as possible. President Ronald Reagan, however, has opposed any acid rain cleanup plan for three years.

Mr. Caccia said the provinces and the central government, in a "statement of political will," agreed at a conference Tuesday to work to reduce acidic air pollution by 1994.

For the Record
A Soviet deputy minister for agricultural machinery building, Viktor Vishnyakov, has been dismissed from his job and the Communist Party and is facing criminal charges for corruption, the Tass news agency said Wednesday. Tass said Mr. Vishnyakov had abused his office for selfish aims. (Reuters)

About 400 Polish students took over an agricultural school Wednesday in the town of Mielno, about 40 miles (64 kilometers) southeast of Warsaw, after they were ordered to remove crucifixes from their classrooms. (UPI)

Mary P. Evans, a lawyer who helped a client escape from a Tennessee prison and lived with him as a fugitive for five months, pleaded guilty to aiding an escape in Clinton, Tennessee, on Wednesday and agreed to a suspended sentence of one to three years. Her client, William T. Kirt, pleaded guilty to escape and armed robbery and agreed to accept consecutive sentences of five and 35 years in prison. (AP)

Par's four largest labor coalitions announced Wednesday an all-day nationwide strike for March 22 to protest the 125-percent annual inflation rate and a new International Monetary Fund agreement requiring reductions in public spending. (UPI)

Former members of Hitler's Waffen SS were banned Wednesday from holding a four-day reunion beginning March 17 in the West German town of Bad Harzburg, on the ground that it might provoke unrest. The Waffen SS were elite troops who were held responsible for numerous atrocities, including the 1943 razing of the Warsaw ghetto. (UPI)

The Senate has confirmed the first U.S. ambassador to the Vatican since 1867. William A. Wilson was confirmed Wednesday by a vote of 81-13 after opponents arguing for the separation of church and state failed to block the vote. Mr. Wilson, 69, a California businessman and friend of President Ronald Reagan, has served as the president's envoy to the Vatican for three years. (UPI)

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Campus Cadets: ROTC Sign-ups Replace Putdowns

By Steve Farnsworth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — More than a decade ago, as college students marched and protested against the Vietnam War, a prime target of their outrage was the presence on campuses of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

ROTC buildings were occupied, sometimes looted and burned, and the ROTC military study program, which offers financial assistance to students who promise to join the armed forces after graduation, was driven off campus at many schools. At colleges where the program survived, the number of cadets plummeted.

But today, with college tuition and housing costs rising, the ROTC is enjoying new-found popularity. Indeed, as the national agony of the Vietnam years recedes, students see the ROTC as an educational and career opportunity, as well as a way to demonstrate their patriotism.

"I am aware of the problems in the 1960s," said Kevin Conowitch, a Navy ROTC midshipman and senior at the University of California, Los Angeles. "But that was a long time ago. We were maybe 3 or 4 years old."

Captain John Fowler of the army said protesters threw stones at him when he wore his dress uniform on graduation

day in 1975 at the University of California, Berkeley. "And the day I left for a summer ROTC program, our building was bombed," he said.

Captain Fowler, who directs the Army ROTC program at San Jose State University in California, said: "We are at least passively accepted now. Cadets don't get the comments they used to while walking across campus."

In fact, enrollment in army, navy and air force ROTC programs in the post-Vietnam era has nearly doubled. This year, 108,210 college students are involved, compared with 59,926 in 1974. Almost three-fourths will join the army.

Applications to the U.S. military academies also are booming to record or near-record levels. The Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, New York, have received more than 36,000 applications for about 4,200 openings in next fall's entering classes.

The tide of conservatism that swept Ronald Reagan into the White House in 1981 helped provide a boost for the status of the military. This motivated many students to enroll in the ROTC or apply to the service academies.

"I just felt like I wanted to do something for my country,

and I can do that by being a navy officer," said Mr. Conowitch.

Anthony Harris, an air force cadet at the University of Southern California, said: "I was looking for an opportunity for leadership and an opportunity to get my education. They both came together in the ROTC."

Like many other cadets, Mr. Harris, 20, said that he approves of President Reagan's foreign policy. He said he is not concerned about whether he might get sent to such crisis areas as the Middle East or Central America.

"Even if I was not in ROTC and we got involved in something, I would volunteer," he said. "So it doesn't make much difference."

What does make a difference to many students is the financial aid that the military offers them.

ROTC students receive an average of \$1,250 a year each, depending on the program, for their junior and senior years and promise, in return, to serve as military officers for three to six years.

The most academically promising ROTC students are offered full-tuition scholarships, while the military academies provide free tuition for their programs, which is estimated by some academy officials to be worth \$150,000 over four years.

Postal Service Chief Denies Position Is Result of Arranging Meese Loans

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John R. McKean, chairman of the board of governors of the U.S. Postal Service, says he arranged loans for Edwin Meese 3d and another top presidential adviser while under consideration for his Postal Service appointment.

But on the Senate Judiciary Committee's fourth and final day of hearings Tuesday on the nomination of Mr. Meese as U.S. attorney general, Mr. McKean denied that he was given the job in return for arranging the loans.

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said Tuesday that Mr. Meese would be confirmed, despite questions about his finances.

"I don't think anything has happened that seriously jeopardizes prospects for his nomination," Mr. Baker said. "It isn't as if attorneys general have lived in a cloister all their lives."

Mr. McKean, who is the personal tax adviser of Mr. Meese and Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, testified that Mr. Deaver called him July 27, 1981, about the Postal Service job, which pays \$10,000 a year plus \$300 a day in expenses.

On June 17, 1981, Mr. McKean said, he arranged an unsecured \$40,000 loan for Mr. Meese and, six months later, a \$20,000 loan. During the same period, he arranged a \$38,000 loan for Mr. Deaver.

On Nov. 4, 1981, Mr. McKean was nominated to the postal board.

In a written response to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which held hearings on his confirmation, Mr. McKean said: "Members of the administration, namely Mr. Michael Deaver and Mr. Edwin Meese, were aware of my background, and it is my understanding that my name was submitted to the president for nomination by these parties."

At the time, Mr. McKean filled out Senate forms containing questions about his business relationships and did not disclose his business relationship with Mr. Deaver and Mr. Meese.

Mr. Meese testified last week under oath: "It was not my suggestion that John McKean be appointed, but I know of no reason he should not serve in that capacity."

Asked Tuesday if Mr. Meese helped him to obtain the appointment, Mr. McKean said: "Yes," he added, that, although he knew of Mr. Deaver's participation, he has "no understanding" of Mr. Meese's role.

"The appointment had nothing

to do with the transaction," Mr. McKean said.

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, has been examining the Reagan administration's appointment of persons who assisted Mr. Meese financially.

Thomas J. Barrack, a California real estate developer, earlier testified that he discussed a job with the administration two weeks after arranging the sale of Mr. Meese's house in La Mesa, California.

Mr. Meese has testified that there was no connection between the financial assistance and the jobs.

Mr. McKean also testified Tuesday that Mr. Meese and Mr. Deaver assisted him in 1982, when he sought reappointment to a nine-year term on the postal board.

More Questions for Meese
Mr. Meese will be asked additional questions in writing under an agreement worked out by Senators Strom Thurmond, Republican of

South Carolina, the committee chairman, and Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, the ranking minority member, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

The questions, which Mr. Biden said would cover a wide range of subjects, make it unlikely that the committee would vote on Mr. Meese's nomination until next week.

Guilty Plea in Guyana Plot

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Five Canadians and a U.S. citizen pleaded guilty Tuesday to conspiracy and weapons charges stemming from a plot to overthrow the South American government of Guyana. The plot was foiled in December when the Canadians were arrested while loading weapons onto a truck in suburban Cleveland, the authorities added.



Protesters hoisted their message at an entrance to the missile range in Cold Lake, Canada, where the guidance systems of four cruise missiles were tested on Tuesday.

Test of Cruise Missile in Canada 'Extremely Successful'

United Press International

COLD LAKE, Canada — The first test of a U.S. nuclear delivery system in Canadian airspace, involving four unarmed cruise missiles, was "extremely successful," Canadian and U.S. military officials said.

Groups of anti-nuclear activists had tried to halt Tuesday's test in the province of Alberta with demonstrations and a court

challenge. Six thousand soldiers stationed at the base were on increased alert, but none of the protesters attempted to cross a military barricade.

Major David MacNamee, spokesman for the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command, said pilots aboard the American B-52 bomber carrying the four missiles were able to fly the entire 1,600-mile (2,560-kilometer) test corridor on directions from

the missile's guidance system. A Canadian Armed Forces spokesman said: "All the guidance systems worked and the preliminary indications are that it was an extremely successful test." Over terrain similar to that in the Soviet Union, more Canadian tests of the missile are planned for early 1985. Twelve of the 46 cruise tests already attempted outside of Canada were unsuccessful.

U.S. Military Chief Says Readiness Is Improved

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. armed forces are readier and more capable now than they were three years ago, according to General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Vessey said at a press conference Tuesday that he was responding to news reports that the combat-readiness of army and air force units declined from 1980 to 1983. While acknowledging that Pentagon indexes show such a decline, he said the measures are "management tools" that do not reflect true military capability.

"I would tell you that we have better people, they're armed with more and better equipment, their training has been improved and they have better support behind them," General Vessey said. "And that makes for a readier force."

He added: "I'm never satisfied and comfortable with the level of readiness, but I'm a lot more satisfied and comfortable now than I was three years ago."

Critics in Congress and even within the Reagan administration are spending so much on new military equipment that it will not have enough for spare parts, ammunition, training time and other readiness and sustainability accounts in the budget.

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, said Tuesday: "When it comes to spending money on defense, Reagan may be the trillion-dollar man. But when it comes to actual combat-readiness, he has fallen behind."

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, reserve affairs, and logistics, said in a speech last fall that the military is in a "dangerously low sustainability posture."

Mr. Korb said Tuesday that the proposed 1985 military budget of \$303 billion goes a long way toward correcting that problem. Both Mr. Korb and General Vessey said that shortages remain in spare parts and other stockpiles but are less severe than three years ago.

He said: "Are we more capable than we were three years ago? The answer is yes."

General John A. Wickham Jr., army chief of staff, made the same point in an interview earlier in the day. He said today's army is "the best army I've seen in 34 years of service."

The Pentagon's readiness reports, which measure whether units have the personnel, equipment and spare parts to go to war on a moment's notice, showed a 25 percent decline in army readiness, a 15 percent decline in the number of combat-ready air force units and an increase of more than 100 percent in combat-ready naval units.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger used the readiness re-

ports in his annual report to Congress last month when he claimed a 39-percent increase in the number of combat-ready military units, which is an average of the service records.

Budget Changes Proposed

Richard Halloran of The New York Times News reported Tuesday from Washington.

Senator John G. Tower, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, criticized his colleagues in Congress on Tuesday for "an almost sanctimonious attitude" toward the military budget and for what he called their intrusion into foreign policy for domestic political reasons.

In testimony to the Senate Budget Committee, Mr. Tower, a Texas Republican, proposed sweeping changes to rid Congress of overlapping committee jurisdictions and to reduce "congressionally mandated waste."

Among those reforms would be reducing the number of committees with a role in military budgets, putting the Pentagon on a two-year budget instead of annual appropriations.

Mr. Tower's comments attracted special attention because he has said he will retire from Congress at the end of the year and he is considered a possible secretary of defense in a second Reagan administration.

He asserted that annual military budgeting is "polarizing the relationship between Congress and the president on the issue of national defense and is frustrating efforts to develop and execute a balanced and stable defense program."

Senate Republican Leaders Offer Compromise on School Prayer Plan

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an attempt to win over wavering legislators, Senate Republican leaders have agreed on a compromise version of a proposed constitutional amendment permitting organized prayer in public schools.

The changes were aimed at a small group of legislators who were uneasy with the original measure, but were prepared to vote for some sort of prayer amendment. Their main fear was that local authorities could force children to participate in vocal worship.

As originally written, the proposed amendment said that "nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prohibit individual or group prayer in public schools or other public institutions." The new version, which was formally submitted to the Senate on Tuesday night, would add the words "vocal or silent" after the phrase "individual or group."

In another clause that would bar federal or state authorities from composing a prayer, the compromise would also prevent such authorities from "mandating" a prayer.

Other new language would permit religious groups to use public buildings for their activities.

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican who helped create the compromise, said the new version contains "the principle of choosing between silent and vocal prayer."

Senate vote-counters generally agreed that the original version of the amendment, which came to the Senate floor Monday, could not command the two-thirds vote necessary for approval. But opponents of any amendment said Tuesday night that the new version might stand a better chance.

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Connecticut Republican who is leading the opposition, said there was a "good possibility" that some wavering legislators would now support the amendment, but he said the outcome was still in doubt.

Mr. Weicker said the new language was still unacceptable to him because it continued to permit government sanctions for religious observance in the public schools.

Senator John C. Danforth, a Missouri Republican and Episco-

palian priest, took the Senate floor and defended the religious beliefs and sincerity of those who oppose official public prayer.

"The debate on school prayer is not between the godly and the ungodly," he said. "The fact is that, speaking from faith, many devout men and women are offended by the prayer amendment and strongly oppose it."

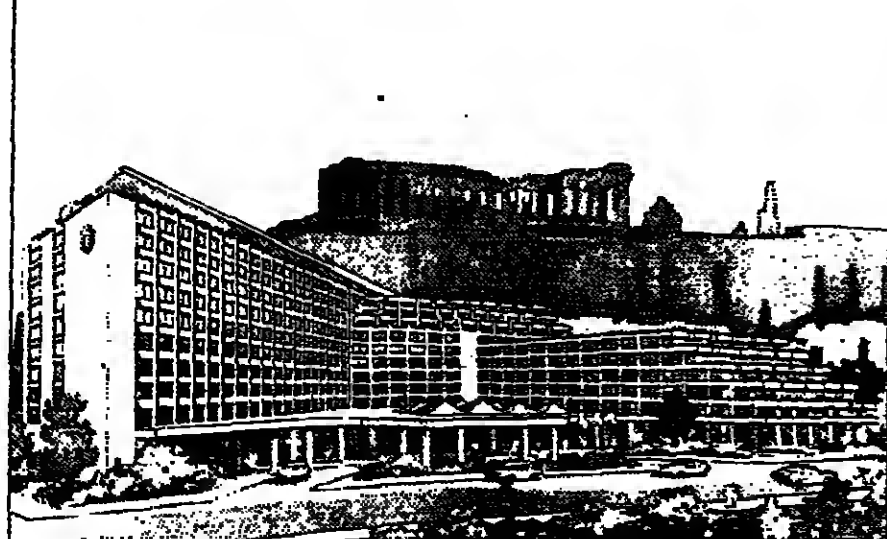
U.S. House Backs Rise in Heating Aid for Poor

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A bill passed by the House would give states another \$200 million to help poor people pay winter heating bills that have risen sharply because of especially cold weather in much of the nation.

The bill, passed Tuesday on a voice vote and sent to the Senate, would increase to \$2.07 billion the amount of federal money available this winter to help the poor and the needy elderly pay for heating their homes and apartments.

In Athens



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Rocket 'Problem' Described in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The chief of the U.S. space shuttle program says that solid-fuel rocket motors used to send two \$75-million communications satellites into useless orbits in February were a "national problem."

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the air force said Tuesday that quick fixes were not enough and that a long-range solution had to be found if the Defense Department and paying customers were to have confidence in the shuttle as a reliable carrier of payloads.

In the last year, two different types of satellite rockets, both using solid fuel, have failed as they were boosting payloads to higher orbits after successful deployment from the shuttle. "I think we have a national problem with solid rocket motors," General Abrahamson said. "In the long term, we can't afford to have solid rockets designed so close that we can't assure consistency."

Soviet Tests Atomic Device

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The Soviet Union carried out a nuclear explosion of 40 to 60 kilotons Wednesday at a testing site in the Semipalatinsk area of East Kazakhstan, the Dutch national security service reported.

means high payments and a rising tax burden.

To use a fashionable word, Japan's infrastructure is in bad shape. A recent survey by The Economist found housing, roads and hospitals that were little better than those in a developing country. Consequent pressure to remedy the situation will siphon off

NEWSWEEK

The other day we were reading the London Economist that weekly journal of news and opinion that no one interested in the world should be without and came upon, in a survey of the nature of knowledge, the following logical paradox:

LOS ANGELES TIMES

en van het Xiao-ping concept. Maar het één staat niet los van het ander. Want de onzekerheid ontrent de groep die de vice-voorzitter van de partij op de ontwikkelingen heeft, maakt de vraag actueel in hoeverre het Dengisme nu nog Deng kan voortzetten." (The Economist).

van Xiao-ping leest system de post-eride al veel langer. De on-

NEDERLANDS DAGBLAD

Swedish economic problem - Sverige har ett ekonomiskt problem. Det är en fråga om hur man ska hantera de stora skulderna som Sverige har till utlandet. Det är också en fråga om hur man ska hantera de stora skulderna som Sverige har till utlandet.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET

«Profeta che ha diviso il suo popolo: lo ha definito il prestigioso settimanale londinese «Economist». La tragedia è allo stesso tempo il merito di Begin e di averlo riconosciuto e di dire ai suoi concittadini: «Ecco, io l'ho con-

IL GIORNALE

over de toekomst, opent het gezamenlijk. Engelse blad The Economist deze week een speciale bijlage gewijd aan Nederland.

DE TELEGRAAF

peace pro, als in May 1984. Henry Stanhope writes. He made the charge in a long letter to The Economist, in reply to an article last November by Sir Nicholas Henderson, British Ambassador in Washington during the war. The British Prime Minister could not allow the Persian plan to prosper, he said, partly because it did not

THE TIMES

«Ci vuole Craxi» dice l'Economist

LONDRA — Il più autorevole settimanale britannico, va della The Economist, dice che Craxi è un leader di prim'ordine.

L'ECO DELLA STAMPA

Whatever you read you can't ignore The Economist.

The Economist

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Killing Was in Vain

Amin Gemayel's cancellation of a security pact with Israel confirms that for the first time Israel has lost not a peace, as it contends, but a war. It was an optional war because Israel faced no mortal threat in 1982. It was a limited war because Syria, although humiliated by the Israeli air force, fought back mostly by political means. Israel's defeat is therefore far from fatal. But it was a defeat nonetheless.

Israel sacrificed hundreds of soldiers and thousands of Lebanese lives to the goal of bringing Lebanon into its political orbit and commanding it to sign a lasting peace. That signature has now been erased. The ruthless peace has collapsed. The killing was in vain.

In Israel and America, too, one hears the familiar cry that politicians, not soldiers, caused the defeat. Well, of course politicians are to blame for sending soldiers on an unattainable mission. But the apologists for this war also complain that General Sharon should have given time to "finish off" his enemies in Beirut. . . . that America, instead of brokering a cease-fire, should have intervened against Syria. . . . that Israel should have borne the price of occupying Lebanon indefinitely. . . . that President Reagan should have helped with 10,000 marines, not a mere 1,600.

But no amount of force could have redesigned Lebanon. Its feuding sects are not quarrelsome neighbors; they are tribal enemies, each with its own militia, bearing the grievances of generations. The dominance of the Christians that Israel tried to restore has long since been ended by the growth of Moslem populations. And despite the divisions

among them the Moslems preferred alliance with Syria, against the Israeli-blessed Christians, to the figment of national independence.

Former Prime Minister Begin and General Sharon thought that by destroying the PLO they could keep the Phalangist Christians in power for another generation. They would wrest the country from Syria's influence and reward themselves with a second peace treaty. That they had miscalculated was clear in just a few days, when Bashir Gemayel, their chosen ally, balked at the demand for a full peace. His assassination, probably by Syrians, left the Israelis without even a nominal ally.

Amin Gemayel may or may not be a weaker leader than his brother, but he has had to play the same weak hand against Syrian-backed Moslems. At the bidding of U.S. and Saudi diplomats he finally signed the security pact that gave Israel an illusion of accomplishment. But Israel tired of keeping troops around to support that illusion, and Syria, waiting patiently, has now been able to puncture it.

Syria well knows that it lost the military battle to Israel. Israel now knows that it does not want to pay the price of fighting Syria for only diplomatic gain. So the two are effectively deterred and bound to find a tacit equilibrium in Lebanon, as they have in the Golan region.

Such a standoff often leads to a highly productive diplomacy. But first the political systems of the region must adjust to the new condition and throw up leaders who will read it creatively. Leaders who fight a bad war are unlikely to make a good peace.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

About Taxing Oil Imports

Energy is too cheap for America's own good. Senator Gary Hart is quite right about that. But he has the wrong remedy. Some time ago, in a proposal to reduce dependence on oil from the Gulf region, he suggested a tax of \$10 a barrel on imported oil. Now the idea has reappeared in the debates among the Democrats running for the presidential nomination. A few days ago Walter Mondale said it "may be the worst idea in the campaign." No, it is certainly not that. But it needs work.

The trouble with an import tax is that the price of imported oil sets the price for all domestic American oil. The first effect of a \$10 tax on a barrel of Gulf oil would be a price increase of \$10 on all the other barrels from Texas and California and so forth. The tax on the imports would raise about \$18 billion a year, but the increase in cost to the consumer would be in the range of \$60 billion — more than two-thirds of it going to the domestic oil-producing industry, a business that is already more than adequately profitable.

But Mr. Hart is on the right track. The real price of crude oil, taking inflation into account, has fallen about one-third in the United States since its peak in March 1981. As oil gets cheaper, people are using more of it. Oil con-

sumption is now rising again for the first time since 1978. Because America's oil fields produce continuously at full capacity, the increase in consumption falls entirely on imports; and because most of the world's unused capacity is in the Gulf region, it falls disproportionately on Gulf producers. That would be a reason for concern even if there were not a war there.

The sensible answer is a tax, but it needs to have the least possible effect on industry and jobs. How about a tax on gasoline?

Three years ago the price of a gallon of unleaded regular gasoline was, translated into today's dollars, \$1.62. Currently the same gallon goes for about \$1.22. Since each penny on a gallon of gas raises \$1 billion in federal revenue, simply re-establishing that 1981 price would bring in \$40 billion a year. Can consumers afford to pay it? Yes, because, in fact, they did. It would cost the public far less than the \$10-a-barrel tax on imports, but raise twice as much revenue. It would be a serious and substantial down payment on the Reagan deficit, unlike the one that Mr. Reagan is talking about. It would support the endangered trends toward small cars and fuel conservation. The worst idea of the campaign? Far from it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Kissinger's Bolt From the Blue

Dr. Henry Kissinger's critique of NATO has generated some alarm in European capitals. The outgoing NATO secretary-general, Dr. Joseph Luns, has described Dr. Kissinger's words as "a bolt from the blue." There is a sense of shock that the supposedly Eurocentric Kissinger should want to rock the boat.

In fact, Dr. Kissinger's remarks are not at all out of character. He has for years been anxious about the credibility of NATO's central doctrine of flexible response, at times quite explicitly so. He is possessed of a restless intellect which is challenged rather than dismayed by bureaucratic rigidity. Above all, Dr. Kissinger hopes to be invited to serve as secretary of state in a second-term Reagan administration.

Neither is the Kissinger thesis quite as dramatic as it has been made out to be. He does not suggest that NATO is in imminent danger of disintegration. His theme is that the alliance is manifesting a number of unhealthy symptoms which largely stem from a 35-year-old institutional settlement which no longer corresponds to political or economic reality. In particular, he ascribes the fractiousness between Europeans and Americans to Europe's "junior partner" role, which robs it of both self-respect and a proper sense of responsibility for its own defense.

The other flaw in NATO which concerns Dr. Kissinger is the paradox of European governments which are increasingly uneasy (rightly so) about relying upon the early use of nuclear weapons to repel a Warsaw Pact invasion but unwilling to match with conventional

forces an opponent which has only two-thirds their population and half their wealth.

Dr. Kissinger's suggestions can be made to appear just another way of lessening America's commitment to Europe. However, if his prescription can be challenged, his description of NATO's malaise cannot. The best response is hard thinking and not a wall of protest.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Philippines and America

Considering the immense value of the Philippine-American security alliance to the security of the Pacific region, it would be tragic if President Ferdinand Marcos were to talk himself into a corner on the question of letting American bases remain on Philippine soil.

Of course he is having a hard time on the diplomatic front. First President Ronald Reagan decided not to visit. Now the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives wants to cut military aid to make the Marcos government concentrate on solving severe financial and economic problems, reduce alleged human rights abuses and restore democracy. It was a natural reaction for Mr. Marcos to tell the Philippine Military Academy: "Our freedom as people and our sovereignty are much too precious to be entrusted to friends." But it amounts to saying that he is prepared to kick out U.S. forces and scrap the two countries' historic security alliance. Nations that wish the Philippines well can only hope that the president would find it possible to speak with greater moderation.

— The Singapore Monitor.

FROM OUR MARCH 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Italian Voters Shun Change

PARIS—The result of the general Parliamentary Elections in Italy may be summed up in two words: *beati possidentes*. The party in power has won all along the line. Shortly after the closing of the polls, the victory of 340 Ministerialists out of a Chamber of 508 Deputies was announced, so that Signor Giolitti is already assured of a majority of 182. The tendency of the voting was toward the Left. The Socialist element returning to the Montecitorio in increased strength. The most interesting feature of the latest election was the partial withdrawal by the Pope of the papal decree by which Italian Catholics were forbidden to take any part in Italian political life. Another interesting feature was the appearance in the political arena of the Italian "suffragettes."

1934: Suit Filed in Hotel Disease Case

NEW YORK—An unusual suit for \$600,000 has been filed against the Congress Hotel, Chicago, and Dr. Herman Bundenes, president of the city's board of health, for alleged negligence in the failure to make public the existence of an outbreak of amoebic dysentery which took more than 40 lives of World Fair visitors last summer, including that of Texas Guinan, the celebrated nightclub hostess. Dr. Clarence Boren and his wife, Gertrude, of Marinette, Wisconsin, are each asking \$150,000 from the hotel and from Dr. Bundenes on the allegation that they contracted the disease because the hotel management and the health official withheld information. Dr. Morris Fishbein, of the American Medical Society, has attributed 740 cases to Chicago hotels.



Awaiting The Real Mondale

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — Everyone is offering Walter Mondale advice. I don't know about him, but I've read most of it and it seems pretty good to me. The problem is that none of this advice is likely to cure what is really ailing the Mondale campaign. It seems to me that Mondale as a campaigner has several built-in debilities, and that he will either win in spite of them or not at all.

The first of these puts me in mind of Hubert Humphrey. I know this is a hopelessly "in-sy" Washington observation, but not since Mr. Humphrey, in my judgment, has there been a public figure whose private, one-on-one or small-group personality was more startlingly different from the fud that is projected on television. It doesn't even need to be television. Put the man behind a podium looking out on several hundred folks in the great hall of some local organization or other, and there you have it again: pure fud.

I do not know why this is true of Mr. Mondale any more than I could ever figure it out in the case of Mr. Humphrey. You don't have to think that Mr. Mondale should be president or that his programs and ideas are the best in the world to know something else about him: Like Mr. Humphrey as an individual, the actual Mondale is lively, funny, sharp, smart as hell and a good guy — and he is apparently unable to convey as much on the campaign trail.

Like Mr. Humphrey he comes on, or at least translates somehow, as irredeemably goody-goody and dull.

This happened to Mr. Mondale when he made a pass at running before. I recall the time when he went to

The actual Mondale
is lively, funny, sharp, smart as hell . . .

New York to address Americans for Democratic Action. If ever there was a match of man to audience, that was surely it. He bombed. He was dull.

He isn't dull. But his public persona lacks the time.

I say much of the time, because it is of course true that, like Mr. Humphrey also, there are occasions on which Mr. Mondale can ignite an audience, bringing it to explosive life.

But we aren't seeing many of those, and for this there seems to me to be a reason: the circumstances — even the particular "blestings" — of Mr. Mondale's campaign status so far this year are of a kind guaranteed to make his built-in debilities worse.

All that endorsement and first-in-the-class status has done two things. It has given him a motive — protecting his lead, not rocking the boat — for not trying to live things up, and it has lent his already pronounced tendency to look fudish on the campaign trail an aspect of smugness, and of being teacher's pet.

We all react viscerally and miserably when confronted with the teacher's pet, Little Rollo, one among us who seems to have an unfair advantage and to be admired and promoted and specially treated by the authorities against whom the rest of us are to more or less perpetual spillover-pitching rebellion. Mr. Mondale, a man whose true nature is nothing like this, nonetheless has managed to date to convey it almost unbecomingly.

I am not sure that with all the best advice in the world Mr. Mondale can overcome the effects of this. Television campaigning and the fickle, often idiotic attentions of the several thousand (or is it million) media camp followers who go from caucus to caucus and trend to trend may just be too much for his candidacy.

And as a one-time vice president he is also subject to the great campaign whiplash that one-time vice presidents must endure. First he will be compelled — in the name of being his own man — to show he was different from or at odds with his president. Next, if he does this, he will be seen as two-faced, weak, self-serving.

I am not asking you to shed tears for Mr. Mondale. He is the one who has to redeem his campaign, if it can be done. And it will surely never be done if he comes on now as the disappointed teacher's pet, the angry, head-butting no-right-to-do-this-to-me lad who points out (taillies on) the other kids' misconduct. No, the question is whether Mr. Mondale can manage now, at this late date, to convey his authentic self to the voters.

Is he constitutionally able to do it? And if he is, is he willing to take a chance on himself?

The Washington Post.

Moscow Ought to Sidestep This Obsession

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — Andrei Sinyavsky, the Soviet dissident writer, asserted in a recent interview that the Russian exile community in the West is dominated by the nationalist and nativist views of another distinguished writer in exile, Alexander Solzhenitsyn. These views have profound roots in Russian civilization, which has always been torn between "Westernizers," drawn to liberal West European ideas, and others who are convinced that Russia is a unique civilization endangered by liberal ideas and having a saving mission of its own to the rest of the world.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn believes that the West is responsible for the ideas and movements which destroyed holy Russia. He thinks that the West is itself sick, riddled with false ideas and self-indulgence. And, according to Mr. Sinyavsky, he believes that the West is also filled with fear and hatred for the Russian people.

Mr. Sinyavsky concludes: "For decades the Soviet Communist Party has been telling the Russian people that the imperialist world wants to destroy them. Now the ordinary Russian hears Solzhenitsyn on Western radio stations confirming this idea. It is pregnant with the idea of war."

This is a warning which Soviet specialists in touch with the West have been giving for some time; that Russian history, and particularly the experience of World War II, has produced deep-seated fears and patterns of behavior among both the Russian people and Soviet elites which have been reawakened by the recent policies of the U.S. government and by the language Washington has recently employed.

Things have been said in Washington that seem to deny to the Soviet Union a legitimate role in the affairs of the world. Behind this,

Russian elites believe they see a denial of the legitimacy of the Soviet state itself, even of its right to exist. "You think that only you exist," says one such Russian, who knows the United States well. "You are determined to coerce us to behave how you want us to behave. Well, we will not submit. Russians are your equals."

This is far from the confident "we will bury you" which Americans have been led to expect from Moscow. It is an expression of determination, but also of apprehension, pessimism, even of resignation and fear. For if there is to be deepened conflict between the two countries, a very bleak future is implied for Russia.

Bad as the Soviet Union's civilian economy is today, poor as Russian living conditions are by comparison with even Eastern Europe, these would become worse in a new and prolonged cold war. And there seems nothing the Soviets can do. Desperate as they may become, even aggressive war can promise no solution.

But it is an important truth that nations should not be pushed against locked doors. There are some in the United States who do think that the West is in a position to break the Soviet Union, and should try to do so. But this is not the policy of the present government in Washington. It will not be the policy of a second Reagan administration, should Mr. Reagan be re-elected.

Mr. Reagan is not popular today because of his foreign policy. The public enjoyed a cheap thrill over Grenada, but the president remains most vulnerable on issues of irresponsibility in his approach to the Soviet Union, over-reliance

on military force and an over-ideological interpretation of such affairs as Lebanon. He has recently moderated his positions accordingly.

In short, this ion will pass. But there is something to be said to Soviet leaders. They hold levers able to change their situation. They are responsible for their plight, and they can ease it.

Let them break off the dialogue with Washington, if they like. The world is not totally made up of Russia and the United States.

The Soviet Union could make an immense difference in its own, and the international, situation by ending the war in Afghanistan. It does not need the United States for that. It needs Pakistan, first of all. Pakistan would certainly supply political and security guarantees necessary to a neutralization of Afghanistan under a leadership acceptable to the Afghan people.

The Soviet government could offer the West European powers new and serious proposals for reducing the levels of both nuclear and conventional forces in Central Europe. It could seek from the Europeans a new way to guarantee Russia's own security, substituting political guarantees for the sterile military confrontation that now exists. If Moscow could find agreement with the West Europeans, Washington would have little choice but to acquiesce.

But Moscow is as obsessed with America as the Reagan administration is obsessed with international communism. Moscow finds in this rivalry confirmation of its own rank, assurance of its own significance. The world would be a better place without these obsessions, but can Russians, or Americans, escape their grip?

International Herald Tribune
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When Antitrust Laws Become an Industrial Policy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Plans for big American mergers pop up every day in oil, autos, steel, you name it. The Republicans have found in the antitrust laws the functional equivalent of what the Democrats call "industrial policy." The Reagan administration is using the antitrust laws to promote the international competitiveness of American manufacturers.

While full returns are not yet in, it looks as if the administration may have stumbled onto a pretty fair approach to a baffling problem that is central to the American economy and its role in the world.

The problem is the slow but unmistakable decline of manufacturing in the United States. For a century and a half, basic industries paced the advance of the American economy, but some time around 1965 they began to lag behind the general rate of growth.

Now a large number of those industries are shrinking, or expanding only very slowly. The list of troubling manufactures includes textiles, leather products, electrical appliances, iron and steel, shipbuilding and railroad equipment, machine tools and autos.

Many factors enter into the slump. Wages soared in the past 20 years, as did salaries for management. High interest rates drove up the cost of

capital. Environmental and safety regulations added burdens.

Finally, other countries have proved more competitive as sites for manufacturing, either by local firms or by branches of American companies. Japan has been the most spectacular example, but West Germany and France and sub nearly industrialized lands as South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil and India are also doing important manufacturing business once monopolized by American firms.

Severe dislocations have been felt in the United States as a result. Millions of jobs have been lost and many areas built on heavy manufacturing, notably in the Midwest, have suffered grievous revenue losses that show up in dwindling public programs and more intense social problems. Regional tensions between hard-hit areas and those, notably in the Sun Belt, which have not been so badly hit have been exacerbated.

Growth in services has offset some loss of jobs, but it is a question whether services are a feasible base for America's responsibility as a mainstay of international security.

The Democrats, in keeping with their labor connections and their activist view of government, have advanced remedial measures to great profusion. A majority of the party favors protectionism and programs of direct assistance to afflicted companies, workers and areas.

There has also been intensive discussion within the party of industrial policy. While different definitions abound, the basic idea is for a massive, centralized program of government assistance to promote vital industries with a future while easing the pain of industries in decline.

The Republicans, as the party of free enterprise, have been highly critical of industrial policy. The Council of Economic Advisers, in its report for this year, concludes a lengthy section on the subject with the remark that "government officials simply do not have the right incentives to make wise choices about which industries or companies to invest in."

Whatever their theories, Republicans in office have had to deal with the plight of manufacturing industry. They have come up against the problem repeatedly in applying a favorite Republican nostrum — the antitrust laws. In retrospect it can be seen that the Reagan administration is interpreting the laws to favor U.S. companies competing in the global market.

Perhaps the one good thing that can be said for the breakup of the telephone company is that it frees AT&T to become a formidable competitor in telecommunications and data processing around the world.

Similarly the approval of the sharing arrangement between General Motors and Toyota makes the leading American automaker a more formidable force in the world auto market.

Those implicit considerations have now been made explicit in a proposed merger of America's third- and fourth-largest steel companies, LTV and Republic. The Justice Department opposed the merger on grounds that it would "sharply increase concentration." However, in a written opinion, Paul J. McGrath, the assistant attorney general for antitrust matters, observed that "the American steel industry is in a state of crisis."

He wrote that "its long-term survival" might require arrangements among companies for consolidation of plants, operations or finances.

Mr. McGrath invited Republic and LTV to submit proposals for more efficient operations. He offered to advise on ways to keep such action on the right side of the antitrust law. The companies have accepted the invitation, and negotiations are under way. If LTV and Republic reach an accord, two more steel firms contemplating merger, U.S. Steel and National, are sure to follow suit.

The antitrust laws offer a way to combine private, decentralized initiative with government help to revitalize manufacturing. So we can expect more and more mergers.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Europe Should Prefer Robots in Space

By Gunter Haaf

HAMBURG — An old dream came true late last year for many West Germans when one of their compatriots, the physicist Ulf Merbold, took part in a flight of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia. But West German participation in the 10-day flight seems to me to have been a largely futile and unnecessarily costly exercise.

Excitement was understandable, given traditional German interest in sophisticated technology. Hermann Oberth promoted the concept of a space shuttle in the 1920s. Werner von Braun introduced ballistic missiles to the Nazis, and his Saturn-5 rocket later helped send American astronauts to the moon.

But a drawback to Mr. Merbold's voyage was the price tag. West German taxpayers picked up roughly half the \$1-billion bill that the European Space Agency paid to have its reusable Space Shuttle carried into orbit by the shuttle.

The bill, the result of an agreement concluded with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration a decade ago, included training for Mr. Merbold and several other West Europeans. The agreement was badly negotiated by the Europeans, who gave Space Shuttle away after the flight — probably one of the most expensive gifts ever received by the United States.

Meanwhile, no other European has been scheduled to take part in any upcoming shuttle flight.

Supporters of West Germany's commitment to space are unimpressed. In their view the logical next step is West European involvement with the United States in a manned space station, and they are ready to invest heavily in the program.

But there is a serious question whether there is a scientific, technological or economic need to send humans into space. From the start the decision to launch Space Shuttle was essentially political. Many of its experiments became obsolete because of delays, and dealing with the U.S. and European space bureaucracies sapped the energy of the technicians on the project.

Nor is it certain that the West Europeans ought to continue with space flights to demonstrate their technological prowess. Prodded by the French, they have developed the expendable, unmanned Ariane launcher as a successful and competitive alternative.

Visionaries see factories in orbit producing exotic alloys and pharmaceutical innovations in the zero-gravity environment. It remains to be seen, however, whether such

goods can be marketed, considering what production costs will be.

Also unsure is whether humans — who cannot help but cause vibrations amid the finely tuned instruments — are needed for manufacturing in space, except perhaps for occasional repairs. Scientists are starting to say that astronauts could be replaced by robots.

Researchers at NASA and at the European Space Agency are exploring the possibility of an unmanned space station, to be placed in orbit either by the manned shuttle or by an improved version of Ariane.

The ESA is designing a prototype called Eureka, about half the size of Space Shuttle. Launched by the U.S. shuttle on a commercial basis, it could remain in orbit for months before recovery and reuse.

Europe stands to benefit from dispensing with astronauts. Costs would be lightened, along with reliance on U.S. launch support, and Europe could perhaps take the lead in automated production in space.

All will depend on whether politicians can resist the publicity of "the right stuff" and settle for a more sober, practical approach.

The writer, science editor of Die Zeit, the West German weekly newspaper, contributed this article to the International Writers Service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Let Them Reap the Fruits

President Ronald Reagan has the right gut feeling about communism and the Soviet Union, which he called "the evil empire." However, as a responsible statesman he has offered the Russians entente for long-term co-existence on this globe of ours.

The nations that have suffered under the Soviet yoke for 40 years cannot help being apprehensive, as entente might further consolidate the Soviet hold upon our countries. Yet we, too, do not want the cataclysm of a new world war. We applaud the president's gesture, but we are convinced that he will not let us down.

We want the Soviet Union to return to its 1938 borders and let us live as free human beings who freely choose our way of life. For this, America and the other democracies must unite. The Soviets should not be helped. Let them reap the fruits of their own communist "paradise."

GEORGE V. SERDICE
Secretary-General
Romanian National Peasant Party,
London.

Departmental Confusion

Regarding the report "U.S. Is Becoming Debt Nation" (Feb. 21):

A "Bureau of Labor Statistics" in the Department of Commerce that produces estimates of foreign investment in America and of investment abroad by Americans? No, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is part of the Department of Labor. The foreign investment estimates are produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce.

HELEN H. JASZI
Wengen, Switzerland.

An Innernashnal Blight

In response to the feature article "Inny-One Kin Larn (Hott Talk Mid-west)" (Insights, Feb. 29):

It's become an international high. Even in Paris we hear people being asked to "inner-deuce" themselves. Whirlin' stop!

BARBARA LUGON
Orgeval, France.

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Nicaragua Rebels Said to Improve Skills

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaraguan officials say that rebels fighting to overthrow their government have shown new skill in recent days, planting mines in at least one harbor and launching a series of coordinated air and sea attacks.

Several Nicaraguan leaders, including Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the governing junta, and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, have publicly asserted that the attacks reflect decisions by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Honduran government to provide more direct support to the rebels.

Before dawn Monday, according to a Nicaraguan communiqué, three soldiers were killed and three wounded when their patrol boat was attacked near Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca. A Nicaraguan military officer said that the boat and two others near it were first shot at from a passing launch and then attacked by airplanes that appeared to have flown from the direction of Honduras. The deaths

were said to have been caused by a rocket from one of the planes.

"The coordination required for this kind of aggressive action would not be possible," the Nicaraguan government said in a protest note to Honduras. "Without the direct participation of the government of Honduras, which has fully assumed the task assigned to it by the Central Intelligence Agency and the government of the United States."

Insurgents reportedly also killed 14 Nicaraguan militiamen early Saturday in a mortar attack on the border village of Waspan. A spokesman for the Nicaraguan army, Lieutenant Commander Roberto Sánchez, said that the mortars had been fired from inside Honduras and that the episode marked "the first time our territory has come under sustained mortar attack from Honduras."

Waspan, which was evacuated by the government a year ago and is now populated only by soldiers, is a few hundred yards from the Honduran border.

Commander Sánchez also said that rebels had, for the first time, mined a stretch of the border area

inside Nicaraguan territory. He said that at least half of the casualties in the weekend attack on Waspan were caused by mines.

He said that these attacks had been carried out by commando units that had been newly trained by the CIA and that included Americans and Argentines as well as Nicaraguans. He said that his information came from Nicaraguan intelligence reports "that I know it to be true but I cannot give you absolute proof."

Mr. Ortega said the mines were an advanced type not yet available to Latin American armed forces.

On Feb. 25, two fishing vessels sank after apparently hitting mines near Bluefields, the largest town on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast. Two more vessels were reportedly damaged, two crewmen were lost and seven others wounded.

A week after the incident, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, a guerrilla organization led by the former Sandinist hero Edén Pastora Gómez, announced that it was planting mines around the country's principal Pacific port, Corinto.

Nicaraguan officials said they had information indicating that these actions were carried out by mixed commando teams trained by the CIA at a base in Honduras.

"The CIA brought in outsiders to join with those Nicaraguans who qualified," a senior Sandinist official said. He said the teams included Argentines and Cuban-Americans.

Mr. d'Escoto said in a protest sent to his Honduran counterpart that during the weekend mortar attacks on Waspan and nearby areas, Honduran soldiers were in "open collaboration" with insurgents.

Salvadoran Rebels Kill 4 in Attacks In Central Region

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Two civil defensemen and two workers of the Salvadoran Red Cross were killed in attacks on three towns in the central province of San Vicente, officials said.

The attacks took place Tuesday in the towns of Venapaz, Guadalupe and San Emigdio. Officials of the 5th Infantry Brigade in San Vicente, the provincial capital 25 miles (40 kilometers) east of San Salvador, said two members of the local civil defense forces died in the clashes there.

In addition, a funeral home director in San Vicente said he had received the bodies of two Red Cross workers. An officer of the 5th Infantry Brigade said a Red Cross ambulance had been sprayed by rebel machine-gun fire in Guadalupe.

The attacks came amid a 5,000-man sweep by government troops to prevent rebels from regaining a foothold in the province, which was cleared of insurgents last June in preparation for a pacification program that had been carried out with U.S. aid.

In San Salvador, gunmen of a rightist death squad fired on the offices of an advertising agency handling the campaign of José Napoleón Duarte, the former president and Christian Democratic presidential candidate for the March 25 elections, the authorities said. There were no deaths or injuries.



In Corinto, Nicaragua, family and friends meet coffins of soldiers killed by rebel invaders.

U.S. Confirms Aid for U.K. In Falklands

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy was willing to lend Britain an aircraft carrier during its 1982 war to retake the Falkland Islands from Argentina if the Royal Navy lost either of its two carriers, Defense Department officials have said.

Although an offer to use the amphibious assault ship Guam was not made because the need did not arise, officials said such discussions took place as part of a large-scale effort to try to ensure that Britain's 100-ship armada did not meet defeat 8,000 miles (almost 13,000 kilometers) from home.

Pentagon officials were asked Tuesday about the U.S. role in the Falklands crisis, which began with the Argentine seizure of the islands on April 2 and ended June 14 after the British recaptured them. The questions followed a report on U.S. help that appeared Friday in the British magazine The Economist.

The magazine said the Falklands campaign "could not have been mounted, let alone won, without American help."

Pentagon officials confirmed many details in the report, including the fact that the United States repositioned a spy satellite from its Soviet-watching orbit in the Northern Hemisphere to a place over the South Atlantic where it could provide intelligence to the British fleet.

The officials said U.S. intelligence information probably made the difference between winning and losing for Britain.

Pentagon officials spoke of extraordinary coordination between the U.S. and British services. The United States supplied 12.5 million gallons (47.5 million liters) of aviation fuel diverted from U.S. stockpiles, along with hundreds of Sidewinder missiles, airfield matting, thousands of rounds of mortar shells and other equipment, they said.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger played a "bold" and "daring" role, some Pentagon officials said. Both he and the U.S. Navy high command feared that a military defeat for Britain by Argentina would be a severe setback to the North Atlantic alliance, they said.

The Economist reported that Mr. Weinberger got the approval of President Ronald Reagan for his efforts. But it suggested that those efforts were not aided before the full National Security Council and that Alexander M. Haig Jr., then secretary of state, also may have not been fully informed about the extent of U.S. help to the British.

Mr. Haig sought to negotiate a settlement between Britain and Argentina in the first month of the crisis.

Pentagon officials said Mr. Weinberger's efforts on behalf of Britain were rewarded at cabinet level, but once that was done he acted quickly.

They said they were not certain how much was known and by whom about specific actions.

Rev. Martin Niemöller, Foe of Hitler, Controversial Pacifist, Is Dead at 92

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The Rev. Martin Niemöller, 92, a Lutheran church leader who defied Hitler and crusaded against the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Niemöller served as a submarine commander in World War I. His later pacifist views earned him the hatred of the Nazis and, more recently, opprobrium in the Western world as a Communist sympathizer, an accusation he always denied.

After his release from a Nazi concentration camp at the end of World War II, he preached collective German guilt for the war. During the Vietnam conflict, he traveled the world denouncing U.S. involvement there.

Mr. Niemöller was born to a Westphalian farming family in Lippstadt. An early desire to continue the family's farming traditions later turned to an ambition for a naval career and in 1910 the Kaiser's navy accepted him as an officer cadet.

He was eventually given command of a U-boat and his sorties against Allied shipping in the Mediterranean earned him the title of "the scourge of Malta."

But even then religion was occupying his thoughts and after the war, in 1924, he was ordained as a

minister. Six years later, he became a parish priest in Berlin.

A nationalist and opponent of the Weimar Republic, he became disenchanted with Hitler after his rise to power in 1933 and began to denounce Nazi doctrines and actions, especially the persecution of Jews.

His outspokenness led to his arrest in July 1937. He was sentenced to a secret trial and later imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen and Dachau concentration camps.

Allied troops released Mr. Niemöller in 1945. He quickly became an even more controversial figure when he criticized West German rearmament.

In 1952 he visited Russian religious leaders in Moscow and was accused of being a Communist sympathizer. But he also intervened to prevent the persecution of Christian churches by the Communist authorities in East Germany.

Mr. Niemöller asserted that it would be better for Germans to live under Communism than that the nation be divided. "You do not have to fight Communism in order to save Christianity," he once said.

As part of his campaign against the U.S. role in Vietnam, he visited Hanoi in 1967 and said afterward: "If the war lasts 20 years or even if 10 million American soldiers are sent there, Vietnam will never be

reduced to the status of an ideological colony of a non-Vietnamese power."

A few months later the Soviet Union gave him the Lenin Peace Prize.

By that time he had retired from active church work and, in addition to his pacifist campaigning, he devoted his time to writing sermons and books. His autobiography, published in the 1930s, was entitled "Vom U-Boot zur Kanzel."

Henry Wilson, 78, a veteran actor who specialized in historical roles, Tuesday at his home in Burbank, California. He was long associated with Cecil B. DeMille. Some of his movies included "Cleopatra," "The Crusades," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Greatest Show on Earth," "The Ten Commandments," "Sunset Boulevard," "The War Lord," "Jericho," and "The Corsican Brothers."

Gerard Leboucq, 51, a producer and distributor of French movies and founder of one of Europe's top talent agencies was found shot to death Wednesday in a Paris underground parking lot. His Art Media management company represented such stars as Jean-Paul Belmondo, Yves Montand, Gerard Depardieu and Catherine Deneuve. He had been missing since Monday.

U.S. Official Sees No Changes on UNESCO Policy

WASHINGTON — A high-level Reagan administration official says he does not expect a congressional review of UNESCO activities to affect the U.S. decision to withdraw from the United Nations agency.

The assistant secretary of state for International Organization Affairs, Gregory J. Newell, said Tuesday that "should there be any substantive, procedural, structural, permanent changes in UNESCO in the three areas of politicization, statist theories and budget management questions," the United States is ready to look at the decision again.

Representative James H. Scheuer, Democrat of New York, announced Friday in Paris an agreement with Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for an investigation of the 161-nation agency.

The review will be conducted by the U.S. General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

Accident in Angola Kills 32

United Press International

BELGRADE — All 32 people riding in a truck were killed when it plunged from a bridge into the Benteira River in Angola's southern Namibe province Saturday, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported Tuesday from Lusaka.

Khmer Rouge Claim to Slay Russian, 40 Vietnamese in Attack on Airport

United Press International

BANGKOK — Khmer Rouge guerrillas fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia said Wednesday they killed a Soviet military adviser and 40 Vietnamese troops in a raid on a key airport.

The clandestine Khmer army radio report said the Russian was a radar technician and that 40 Vietnamese were killed in the attack in western Cambodia last week. The report could not be independently verified.

Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, drove the Khmer Rouge from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh in 1979. The Khmer Rouge guerrilla resistance against the Vietnamese is concentrated along the western border with Thailand.

The radio report, monitored in

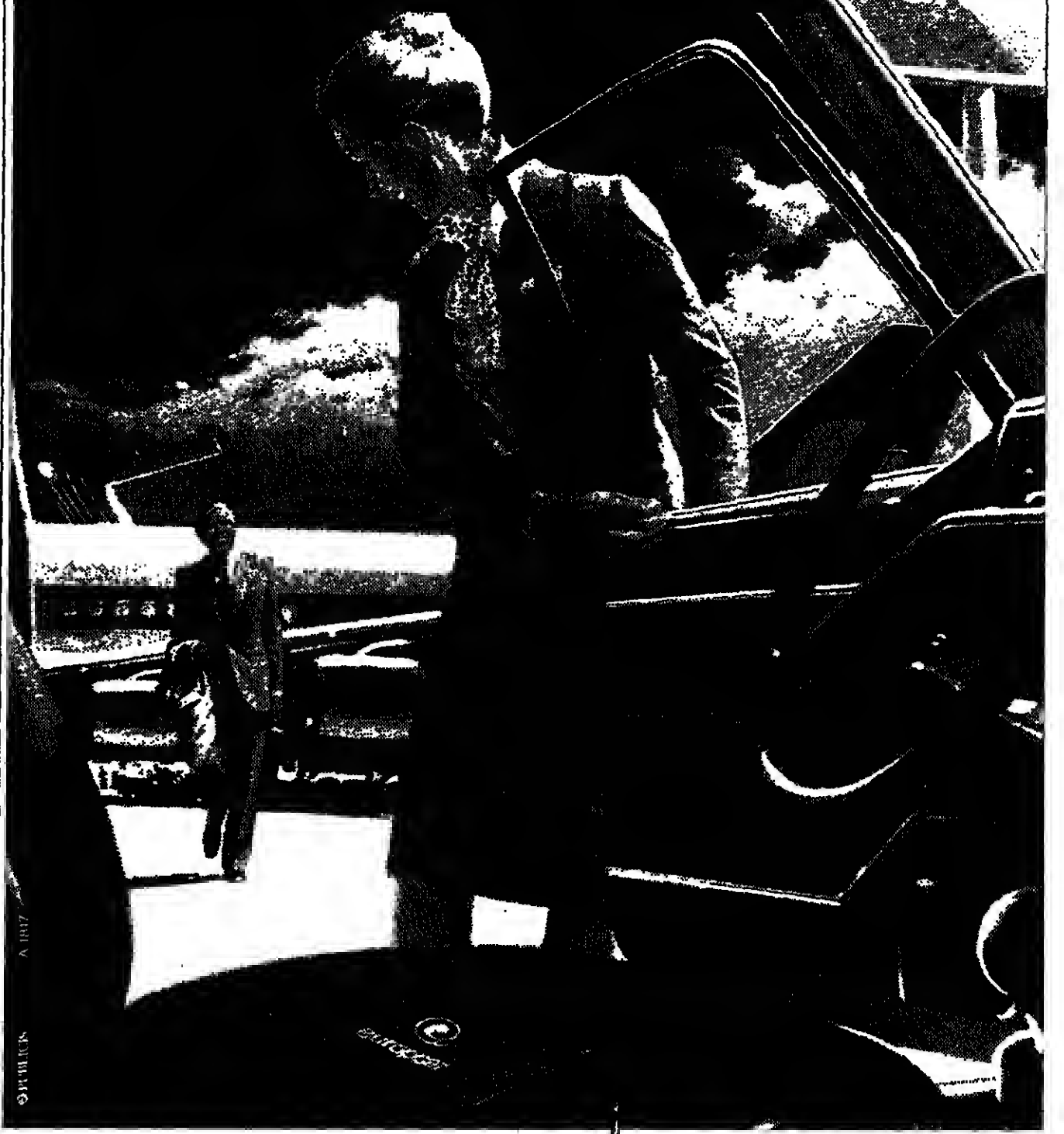
Bangkok, said the attack on the airport at Siem Reap, a provincial capital and major town about 150 miles (243 kilometers) northwest of Phnom Penh, occurred Friday. It said the guerrillas destroyed two tanks and damaged two airplanes, a radar base, fuel and ammunition storage facilities and the runway.

Reagan Marks NATO Birth

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan signed a proclamation Wednesday marking the 35th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was established on April 4, 1949. In signing the document, he said that NATO has "made possible the longest period of peace and prosperity in modern history."

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SCIENCE

Sexual Fantasies and Their Meanings

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Researchers know that sexual fantasies tell much about one's sexuality, but just how much they tell has been debated for decades.

The most recent evidence sheds light on several important aspects of the issue: what the fantasies say about one's sexual orientation, what the most common fantasies are, when they are healthy and when pathological, and what they indicate about a couple's relationship.

The latest contribution to the issue is from the Masters and Johnson Institute in a recent article on their treatment program for dissatisfied homosexuals. Researchers at the institute believe that whether a person has homosexual fantasies or heterosexual ones cannot be used as an indication of actual sexual preference. They cite evidence showing the frequency of homosexual fantasies among heterosexuals and vice versa.

In the current issue of The American Journal of Psychiatry, Mark Schwartz and William Masters report a survey of 120 men and women, half of them homosexual and half heterosexual, showing that people's sexual fantasies can be at odds with their sexual orientation. Among both men and women who are homosexual, for example, het-

erosexual sex ranks as the third most common sexual fantasy. For heterosexual men and women, homosexual encounters rank fourth and fifth most common, respectively. Among heterosexual men and women, the most common fantasy involved replacement of their usual partners.

People tend to be selective in their recall of their own fantasies. To get a full record, David Barlow, director of the Sexuality Research Program at the State University of New York at Albany, asked people to carefully monitor their fantasies for several weeks.

"We find," he said in an interview, "most people have about seven or eight fantasies a day, although the range can be from 40 and up to none."

"Among heterosexuals about three-quarters of fantasies are of 'normal' lovemaking, and about 25 percent are sexual variations—sado-masochism, homosexuality, group sex and the like," he said. "The normal pattern of sex fantasies includes a certain amount of unusual sex."

Although the content of a sexual fantasy does not make it abnormal, its frequency can indicate a psychological problem. Dr. Barlow reported that in people with psychological problems, such as rapists and child molesters, the frequency of fantasies is extremely high, often a constant obsession.

How much does the actual content of a fantasy matter? Many sex therapists argue that it does not matter much as long as it proves useful for a couple in lovemaking.

Dr. Schwartz, for six years director of research at the Masters and Johnson Institute and now a marital and sex therapist in New Orleans, said in an interview: "If a man loses his arousal while making love with his wife, and uses a fantasy to get it back, then let's go of the fantasy to focus on the lovemaking again, it's irrelevant what the fantasy is about. It's a helpful bridge back to making love, and increases the couple's intimacy."

"But if he keeps the fantasy in mind all during their lovemaking, it can increase the distance between the partners rather than bring them closer," he said.

"A sex fantasy can be a clinical barometer of the difficulty a person has with intimacy and emotional closeness," Dr. Schwartz said. About a third of women have had a history of some kind of sexual trauma, he said, and as a result, during lovemaking they may dissociate, separating their feelings from their acts. This sometimes takes the form of a sex fantasy that creates a distance from their partner.

"Sex fantasies," Dr. Schwartz said, "can reveal such problems with intimacy. For instance, during lovemaking with his wife, a man's fantasies could range from imagin-

ing his wife, to fantasies about his secretary, to watching someone else make love, to the sort of impersonal sex that's in porno movies. Each of those fantasies along the gradient represents an increasing psychological distance from the relationship."

"The danger is when people use a fantasy to maintain or increase the distance between them. After 30 years of marriage, a man or woman may replace the spouse with someone else in their fantasies. If he or she has to fantasize someone else while making love, then the relationship needs help."

Other sex therapists do not agree that such fantasies indicate the need for therapy. They draw the line in terms of whether the fantasy is a necessary prelude to lovemaking.

"If a man fantasizes about his secretary after 20 years of marriage, that's not at all uncommon," Dr. Barlow said. "Nor is it uncommon for a woman to tell us that she can get aroused by an attractive woman, although she would never want to have sexual relations with a woman."

By the same token, the Schwartz and Masters report shows that the fantasy of a forced sexual encounter, such as rape, does not mean that a person would necessarily enjoy acting it out in real life, although it ranked as the first or

Common Sexual Fantasies

Most frequent, listed in order of occurrence:

- | Heterosexual Men | Heterosexual Women |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Replacement of established partner | 1. Replacement of established partner |
| 2. Forced sexual encounters with women | 2. Forced sexual encounters with men |
| 3. Observing sexual activity | 3. Observing sexual activity |
| 4. Sexual encounters with unknown men | 4. Sexual encounters with unknown men |
| 5. Group sex | 5. Sexual encounters with women |

second most common fantasy among all groups.

"For most people who have a fantasy of rape," Dr. Barlow said, "it's a very idealized, even romantic act, something like the rape scene in the play 'The Fantastiks.' In our research, we find that if you play a tape for them of a realistic description of a rape, with all its pain and violence, they don't get aroused. The meaning of a fantasy like that may be more symbolic than real: for many women who have guilt about sex, it can be a way of giving themselves permission to enjoy it."

"But if, say, a man has to have a fantasy of severe sadism before he can be aroused at all, then it's a psychological problem. Such a habit of compulsive, obligatory fantasies are more likely to lead to someone trying to act them out. And that can mean trouble, depending on a variety of circumstances."

"Fantasy patterns," Dr. Barlow said, "are a primary indicator of a person's sexual orientation." He thus places himself in the school of thinking that assumes that a preponderance of, say, homosexual fantasies is a prime indication that a person wishes to be homosexual or is one.

However, that view is at odds with the recent report from the Masters and Johnson Institute. Dr. Schwartz and Dr. Masters argue that having a certain fantasy—even with some frequency—does not define a person's sexual orientation; for example, having homosexual fantasies does not mean that a person is homosexual.

Instead, they argue, a person's stated sexual preference matters more. Thus, even if a person had homosexual experiences in the past and fantasized about them, but preferred heterosexual partners, he should be considered a heterosexual. The implication for therapy is that, for such a person, it would be appropriate to use sex therapy to change his sex life and fantasy patterns to fit his preference.

The institute takes the position

CURRENTS

'Best Candidate' as AIDS Cause Cited

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (UPI)—A panel of doctors says it may be closer to finding a cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome with identification of a virus found in most of the disease's victims.

The doctors, at a session of the American Society for Microbiology, said the virus they believe may be linked to AIDS is the human T-cell leukemia virus.

"A significant proportion of people with AIDS have evidence of antibodies related to this virus in their system of [are] indicative of having been infected by this virus," said Dr. Max Essex of the Harvard University School of Public Health. Dr. Essex said doctors believe the virus, a member of a group known as retroviruses, "is the best candidate yet to be the cause of AIDS."

New Agent Is Used to Dissolve Clots

BALTIMORE (UPI)—Researchers say a new serum that may someday be used by paramedics to stop heart attacks could be ready for use on the general public in two years.

Scientists at Johns Hopkins University said Tuesday that the genetically engineered human protein has been used on three patients in recent weeks. The scientists said the new agent safely dissolves blood clots, which form in the coronary arteries of up to 90 percent of the 1 million heart attack victims in the United States each year.

"We think this is an exciting new agent for which there is data showing it is the most effective and safe in dissolving blood clots," said Dr. Myron Weisfeldt, director of cardiology at Johns Hopkins and City hospitals. The new agent, approved by the Food and Drug Administration two weeks ago for investigative use, is being used in concurrent experiments at Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

Toxin Used to Treat Crossed Eyes

DURHAM, North Carolina (UPI)—Small amounts of botulinum, one of the most deadly bacterial toxins, allows children with crossed eyes to look straight ahead, Duke University doctors say.

Dr. Edward G. Buckley, an assistant professor of ophthalmology, recently began using the toxin, injecting it into key eye muscles, to treat children with strabismus. Strabismus, one of the most common childhood eye disorders, is a visual defect in which both eyes cannot focus on the same object because of an imbalance in certain eye muscles.

In one type of strabismus, the inner eye muscles are contracted more than the outer ones. Children often require corrective surgery to realign their eyes. But Dr. Buckley treats the children by injecting tiny amounts of the botulinum toxin into the overcontracted inner eye muscles. The toxin paralyzes the muscle and prevents transmission of messages from nerves to muscles. The weaker outer muscles can more easily contract and pull the eyes into proper alignment.

Russians Report Ancient Drop of Water

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet scientists have found a drop of water they estimate to be 50 million years old and hope that study of its content will yield additional data about those ancient times, Radio Moscow said. The radio said that the drop of water was "conserved in a small prism of rock crystal found by geologists" in the Pamir Mountains in Central Asia.

The age of the water was estimated by evaluating the age of the crystal, the radio said.

Girl to Get a Synthesized Voice

BIRMINGHAM, England (Reuters)—A teen-age girl will soon "speak" for the first time, using a push-button machine with a voice borrowed from another girl.

Tracey Bates, 15, left speechless by a virus infection when she was a baby, is to have a pocket-size microchip voice-synthesizer that speaks in her local accent, built by a team of experts at the communications aid center in West Bromwich near here.

A bio-engineer, Dr. Clive Thursfield, who leads the team, said: "We want Tracey to regard the voice as her own. We want to a great deal of trouble to find the right voice with the right accent." The machine will have a vocabulary of some 250 words and by pushing numbered buttons, the girl will be able to construct and "speak" simple sentences.

U.S. Opens Drive Against Cancer Diets

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Top federal health officials have launched an unprecedented program to cut cancer deaths in half—in large part by urging Americans to eliminate fats and fatty meats from their diet, to add fiber and to halt tobacco use "in all forms."

Secretary of Health and Human Services Margaret M. Heckler, in the first high-level federal endorsement of an anti-cancer diet, urged Americans to accept the "simple truth" that cancer is usually caused by the way we live.

Changes in diet and smoking habits could reduce cancer deaths by 25 percent by the year 2000, she said, and save 95,000 lives a year.

She also said that her department's National Cancer Institute is working toward the goal of improving cancer treatment—chemotherapy and radiation and newer ideas on the horizon—to save at least another 105,000 lives a year to add up to the 50 percent "Cancer Prevention Awareness Campaign" on Tuesday, Mrs. Heckler said that cutting tobacco use in half could save 75,000 lives yearly by 2000. Her anti-tobacco statement was the strongest by a cabi-

net secretary since the ardent and effective anti-smoking crusade of Joseph A. Califano Jr., secretary of Health Education and Welfare under former President Jimmy Carter. Mr. Califano's campaign caused a furor and much anti-Carter sentiment in tobacco states.

Speaking at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, Mrs. Heckler urged Americans to take five more steps recommended by the cancer institute:

- "If you drink alcoholic beverages, do so only in moderation—one or two drinks a day."
- Follow work-place health and safety rules.
- Avoid X-rays unless medically necessary.
- Discuss the need for them with health providers.
- Avoid overexposure to sun.
- And for women, take estrogens only as long as necessary. Doctors give some women estrogens to prevent osteoporosis—bone deterioration—after menopause.

Stating a belief held by more and more scientists, the secretary said that 35 percent of cancer deaths can be traced to dietary factors, mainly lack of fiber and too much fat.

Thirty percent are related to smoking, she said, but only 2 percent to environmental pollution and 4 percent "or less" to food additives, despite the current concern over ethylene dibromide (EDB) and other chemicals and pollution.

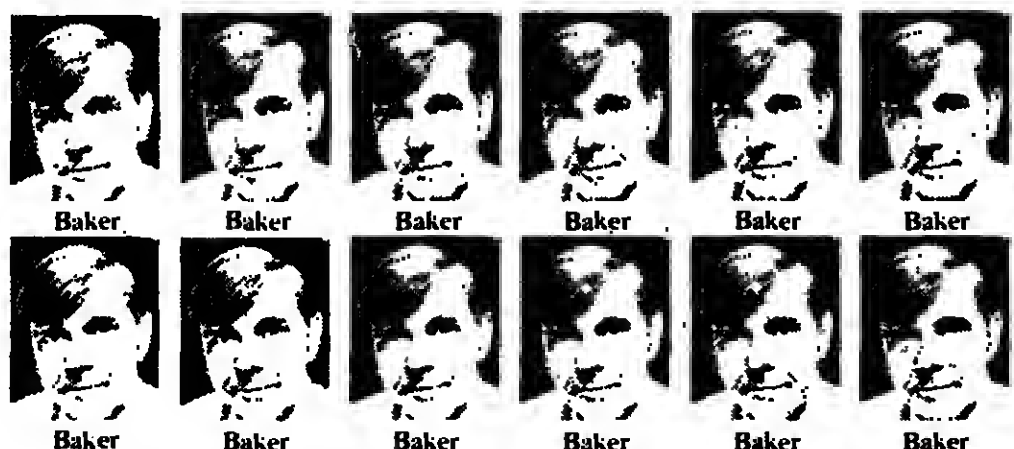
"Too few Americans," she said realize that "we are not always at the mercy of our environment." She cited a department survey showing that 49 percent of the American population doesn't know what they can do to prevent cancer and 46 percent say they think "there is not much a person can do."

To counter this pessimism, the cancer institute will lead a \$686,000 campaign this fiscal year, first to bombard the nation with pamphlets, TV commercials and information in the first week in June, then to get facts to groups most at risk, including workers in industries with higher than average risk.

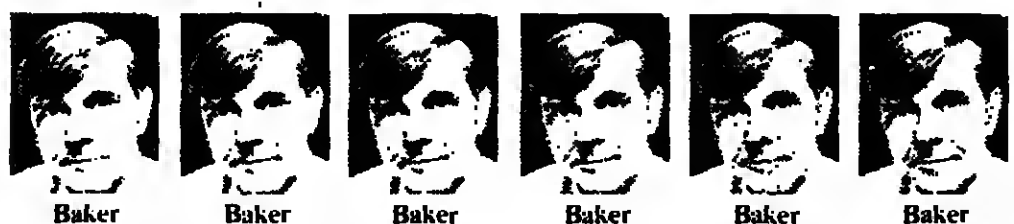
Asked what foods to eliminate to discourage cancer, Dr. Vincent DeVita Jr., the institute director, said that the most important step is to "add fiber"—in whole-grain foods or bran or "firm" fruits and vegetables—to replace fats. Then, he said, trim fat from meat and eat "lean meat, fish and poultry," instead of fatty meats.

Dr. George Wilson, American Meat Institute scientific vice president, said that a DeVita recommendation to reduce dietary fat from all sources, vegetable and animal, to 30 percent instead of the present 40 percent of all calories "is totally consistent with today's average meat consumption if Americans remove visible fat from meat."

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Belgium	B.Fr 6,500	3,250	1,615
Denmark	D.Kr 1,400	700	400
Finland	F.M 1,080	540	300
France	F.Fr 800	400	250
Germany	D.M 400	200	110
Greece	Dr 72	36	20
India	Dr 10,000	5,000	2,950
Indonesia	Dr 90	45	25
Italy	Lire 195,000	97,500	53,700
Japan	Y 6,500	3,250	1,615
Netherlands	Fl 450	225	125
Norway	N.Kr 1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc 10,000	5,000	2,750
Spain	Ptas 18,260	9,130	4,460
Sweden	S.Kr 1,190	595	320
Switzerland	S.Fr 556	278	158
United Kingdom	£ 200	100	55
United States	\$ 200	100	55
Canada	\$ 200	100	55
Latin America	\$ 200	100	55
Asia	\$ 200	100	55

☐ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

☐ My payment is enclosed (Check/money order to the I.H.T.) Please charge my

☐ Card account number

Card expiry date Signature

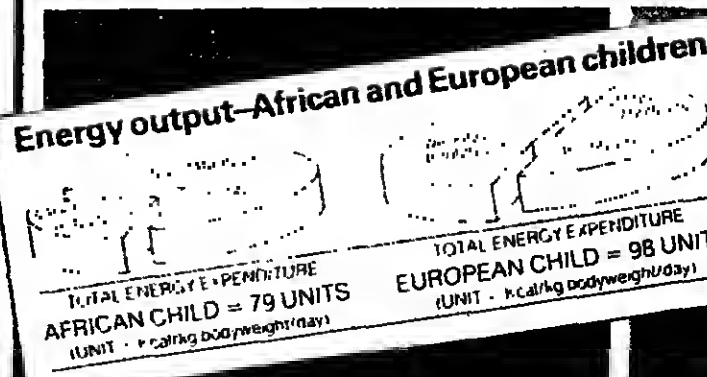
My name

Address

City

Job/Profession Nationality

Company activity

UNICEF
UNITED NATIONS
CHILDREN'S FUND

A European child may spend up to two-and-a-half times as much energy on walking and running as a child in a malnourished community in Africa. The reduced activity of the malnourished child comes at a time when play and exploration of the environment is important to the development of physical and mental skills. (UNICEF)

Photograph: Luc Besson

مكتبة الأمل

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng.
Intel Corp	5022	21 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
GenCorp	4527	21 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Transp	4241	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	2648	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
IE	2287	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
Meis	1886	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Gen	1766	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
System	1562	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Gen	1297	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Chem	1007	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+ 1/4

[illegible][illegible]

"The oil-merger boom that was the only froth in the market that made investors think something might be better is gone and there's no other ball game around."

There is clearly an absence of institutions on the buy side," said Keith Hertel of Drexel, Burnham, Lambert. "Nobody knows what to do at this point. The big traders have moved to the sidelines."

Mr. Hertel said there is "a lot of speculation around that if the economy is so strong, the Federal Reserve will have to tighten to prevent inflation from rekindling."

Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker, while not projecting the course of interest rates, said the economic growth was very strong and that budget deficits were a major problem.

The dollar's decline has become so pronounced that speculation has surfaced the Fed will have to tighten credit to protect it.

[illegible]

Year	Age	Sex	Species	Count	Percentage	Percentage of Total
1974	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1975	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1976	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1977	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1978	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1979	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1980	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1981	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1982	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1983	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1984	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1985	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1986	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1987	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1988	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1989	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1990	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1991	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1992	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1993	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1994	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1995	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1996	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1997	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1998	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
1999	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2000	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2001	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2002	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2003	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2004	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2005	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2006	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2007	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2008	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2009	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2010	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2011	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2012	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2013	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2014	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2015	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2016	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2017	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2018	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2019	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100
2020	17	♀	Gambusia	1	100	100

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	5																																																	

[illegible]

Year	Age	Sex	Occupation	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth
1978	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1979	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1980	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1981	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1982	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1983	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1984	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1985	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1986	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1987	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1988	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1989	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1990	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1991	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1992	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1993	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1994	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1995	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1996	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1997	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1998	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
1999	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2000	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2001	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2002	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2003	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2004	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2005	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2006	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2007	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2008	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2009	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2010	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2011	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2012	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2013	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2014	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2015	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2016	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2017	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%	24%	24%	24%
2018	22%	Male	OccP	1.52	61	17	25%			

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Annual Semi-Annual
\$5 Million in Pa

ADVERTISING
INTERNATIONAL
MAY 1954

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. 3 p.m. 470,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 570,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 7,126,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	110	105	AT&T	2.75	4.5	15.5	100	105.00
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Australia	Canada	United States
Santos Year Revenue: 1983 145.3, 1982 145.3 Profit: 1983 6.2, 1982 6.2	Royal Bank Canada Year Revenue: 1983 11.2, 1982 11.2 Profit: 1983 1.1, 1982 1.1	Brown-Forman Dis. 3rd Quarter Revenue: 1983 1,300, 1982 1,300 Profit: 1983 111, 1982 111
Britain Con. Gold Fds 4 Months Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 1,000 Profit: 1983 100, 1982 100	Italy Firelli Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 1,000 Profit: 1983 100, 1982 100	Gulf & West. Ind. 1st Half Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 1,000 Profit: 1983 100, 1982 100
France Nat'l West. Bk Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 1,000 Profit: 1983 100, 1982 100	Singapore Dev. Bk Singapore Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 1,000 Profit: 1983 100, 1982 100	West Germany Mobil Oil Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 1,000 Profit: 1983 100, 1982 100
Japan Unilever 4th Quarter Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 1,000 Profit: 1983 100, 1982 100		

The Daily Source for International Investors

Herb Lubner

Foreign Bankers Fear A U.S. Capital Standard

By Nancy L. Ross
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign bankers meeting here have expressed concern over what they consider to be a threat by the United States to impose capital standards on banks beyond its borders.

The conference's chairman, Serge Bellanger, the U.S. representative of the French bank Credit Industriel et Commercial, singled out this issue and taxation of multinational companies as the most sensitive ones facing foreign bankers in the United States.

Also of concern is a pending Senate bill requiring equal treatment of U.S. banks overseas before foreign banks can expand operations here, he said.

The U.S. proposals have been presented as part of an effort to reduce trade barriers in services.

"You have a dual interest in urging your national authorities to liberalize their restrictions on foreign banking in your homelands," Henry S. Reuss, a Democrat of Wisconsin and former House Banking Committee chairman, said Tuesday at the conference.

"Not only will such action move the world toward freer trade in services; it will help prevent the enactment of U.S. laws which would constitute U.S. discrimination against you," Mr. Reuss said.

Last June, the Federal Reserve said that U.S. multinational banking organizations should have capital equivalent to at least 5 percent of their total assets.

Philips Planning IBM 'Clone'

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Philips NV is joining the rush to conform with International Business Machines Corp.'s standards for desktop computers.

The Dutch electronics giant said Wednesday that it plans to introduce soon a microcomputer, the P3100, that is compatible with the IBM Personal Computer. Philips officials declined to disclose pricing or other details, but said the machine is an IBM "clone."

The new computer fits into an overall office-automation sales strategy that stresses "coexistence" with IBM and other computer makers. "I think we have to recognize that IBM has the biggest share in the market," said Gerrit Bindeles, managing director for corporate data systems at Philips International BV.

Over-the-Counter

March 7

NASDAQ National Market Prices

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
12	100	95	IBM	3.00	4.0	12.5	100	95.00
12	90	85	GE	1.00	5.0	18.0	100	85.00
12	80	75	Ford	0.50	6.0	13.3	100	75.00
12	70	65	Exxon	1.50	4.0	17.5	100	65.00
12	60	55	Shell	1.00	5.0	12.0	100	55.00
12	50	45	Amstar	0.50	6.0	8.3	100	45.00
12	40	35	Boeing	2.00	4.0	10.0	100	35.00
12	30	25	3M	0.50	5.0	6.0	100	25.00
12	20	15	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	15.00
12	10	5	Merck	0.50	5.0	10.0	100	5.00

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The Secret of Deficits

WASHINGTON — I climbed to the top of the Washington Monument the other morning to speak to the Great Economic Oracle. I placed a perfume bowl of jelly beans at his feet.

The Master put one in his mouth. "They are very tasty," he said. "I grew them myself. I told you as I knelt on the dirt floor. 'What brings you all this distance from my son?' I asked. 'I am confused,' I told him. 'I came to find the secret of budget deficits.'"

The Master stroked his bald head. "There is no secret to budget deficits. It only spends more than it earns then one must borrow what one owes."

"I know that. But the question I came to ask is what does one do about a deficit that is so large that all the wise men of the land cannot agree how to cut it?"

"When the highest type of men see deficits they recoil at them. When the average type of men see deficits they half believe them. When the lowest type of men see deficits they laugh heartily at them."

"But how does one get the lowest type of men to become the highest?"

"I can't be done during an election year," the Master said, popping another jelly bean into his mouth.

"Why not, oh wise one?"

"Because those who are responsible for the deficits will not admit they are bad, and those who take

no responsibility need them to attack those who made them. It is written in the Book of Politics that in an election year one talks about deficits, but one does not do anything about them."

"Why is that, Master?"

"Because to do something about deficits is to cause pain. And if one wants to rule one must promise not to cause anyone pain."

"If one does not do anything about deficits will there not be greater pain later on?" I asked.

"A wise ruler never mentions future pain when his throne is at stake."

"How long can one live with deficits before they cause pain?"

"Depending on the size of them, one year, maybe two, perhaps forever."

"Doesn't the ruler know that?"

"Yes, he does. But true words are not beautiful. And beautiful words are not true. Ruling a big country is like cooking a small fish."

"What does that mean?"

"I have no idea. But I like the sound of it."

"Master, can we get back to deficits? There are those who say in order to reduce them one must raise taxes and cut back on military spending. There are others who say one must cut out domestic spending and do nothing more to tax the people. Who is right?"

"It is this simplicity that makes the uneducated more effective than the educated when addressing popular audiences during an election year. You didn't bring enough luscious jelly beans."

"I'm sorry, Master. So it is your opinion that nothing can be done about deficits when a country is contesting for a new ruler?"

"Nothing of substance. One must think of the budget as a lovely river. The deficits are like the snow in the mountains that no one sees. Once spring comes, the snow melts and becomes a torrent of water and the river becomes a flood washing away everything that man has built, and there is nothing left but a depression in the land."

"You sound like Martin Feldstein," I said.

"It's Feldstein, not Feldstein," the Master said angrily. "And don't you forget it."

Bolshoi to Broadway and Beyond

After 'On Your Toes,' the Kozlov Adjust to the Balanchine Style

By Jennifer Dunning

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "How's the show going?" a genial headwaiter asked as Leonid Kozlov and Valentina Kozlova, recently seen on Broadway in the revival of the musical "On Your Toes," slid into a restaurant booth.

"The show is over there now," Kozlov replied, pointing across the street to the New York State Theater, where the New York City Ballet was in its winter season.

There have been many "shows" since the Russian dancers defected to the United States in September 1979, while on tour with Moscow's Bolshoi Ballet. But now, it seems, the Kozlovos have found a home with the City Ballet, which they joined as principal dancers just one year ago, and where they are now Lonia and Valia to everyone.

George Balanchine, a founder and the chief choreographer of the City Ballet, had created the dance for the original production of "On Your Toes," but he became ill in the fall of 1982 and died last April.

"Balanchine wanted to see me privately, just before I auditioned for the musical," Kozlova said. "We talked about the show and he said he was surprised my husband and I hadn't asked to come into the City Ballet, which they joined as principal dancers just one year ago, and where they are now Lonia and Valia to everyone."

While rehearsing the Kozlovos for their roles in "On Your Toes," Peter Martins, now co-balletmaster in chief of the City Ballet with Jerome Robbins, made the invitation official.

Learning the City Ballet's style of classical dancing was just the latest in a series of challenges. "We left the Bolshoi, and everything changed," Kozlov said. "But I think it's easier to change your life when you are doing it with family. Because, from the first day, we couldn't speak English. We had no friends here. But we could work and dance and scream together."

The two dancers performed a wide-ranging international modern ballet repertoire before joining City Ballet. "I danced a 'Swan Lake' the night after I danced Glen Tetley's 'Rite of Spring,'" Kozlova said. "And it was probably the best 'Swan Lake' I ever did. Changing styles helps you emotionally and technically."

But following such Russian stars as Natalia Makarova and Galina Panova into "On Your Toes" was an even more unusual change. And playing the mad Russian in the musical was a nightmare, at first, for Kozlov. "Lonia all his life danced dramatic roles, and he is a very serious person," Kozlova said. Kozlov knew that Balanchine and George Abbott, the



Valentina and Leonid Kozlov: "A different atmosphere."

show's director, were sure his wife could play her role. And he had heard a great deal about the role's first interpreter, George de la Pena. "I'm so nervous," Kozlov said. "I have to be better. And I have to smile all the time and talk English."

He smiles now, however, remembering a visit that the 36-year-old Abbott, one of the legends of the American theater, paid him backstage after his first performance. "Lenny," he said. "Good. Fine. Don't feel nervous. But when you realize what all this strange English means, it will be better."

Neither Kozlov was offended by the musical's broad treatment of Russian ballet stars of another era. "We knew the history of these stars," Kozlov said. "Valentina's old teacher used to talk about ballet before the catastrophe, which means the Revolution, and how they danced one or two performances, go relay in Switzerland, then come back for another performance."

"There was a little change after the catastrophe," but not much. Now you can't go to Switzerland to relax and then come back. And we still have those characters. Like Pili-setskaya. She'll come into a crowded rehearsal room and send everyone out because she wants to rehearse. She's always scheduled, and over dances. That's great stuff."

"In City Ballet, there's a different atmosphere. They want to dance in this company. They never talk about money or jobs. They work from morning to evening and never ask when they'll finish. They always want more rehearsals and more performances. And that's what it should be in theater."

The lack of coaches at City Ballet troubled the Kozlovos at first. "But you pick it up from the other dancers, or from the films you can see at the Dance Collection at Lincoln Cen-

ter," Kozlov said. They regret that Balanchine, who tailored roles to his dancers, is not there to work with them. "Though the changes are sometimes confusing," Kozlova said. "There are different versions of his ballets. Which do you learn?"

But the Kozlovos say they feel they are adjusting to City Ballet. "It's a different style — lighter, faster, completely new," Kozlov said. "But it's not a shock. We just learn the choreography very carefully."

What were some of the stylistic differences they had to get used to?

"The musical accents are down, in Balanchine ballets," Kozlova said. "It's not like being with the music, but more like syncopeation." Both were interested in the amount of dancing that takes place on the half-toe in Balanchine's ballets and the lack of big jumps and big plies.

They recently performed for the first time in Balanchine's distillation of Act 2 of "Swan Lake," in which the Swan Queen and the prince meet for the first time. It is a ballet they were familiar with in other versions. Most with a second act attributed to Lev Ivanov, Kozlov said. "My feeling is that there is much more tragedy, more movement, more speed in Tchaikovsky's music than in what the choreographers did. Ivanov was too gentle, for me. One hundred years ago people met each other differently. So Balanchine is right. And he tells the whole story in that second act."

The Balanchine ballets they have most enjoyed performing so far include "Egipcios," "Concerto Barocco" and "Western Symphony."

"So now I'm a Russian cowboy," Kozlov said. "You know, there are a lot of cows in Russia, too."

PEOPLE

Samurai Gift to Reagan

Toshiro Mifune, sometimes referred to as the John Wayne of Japanese films, was in Washington Monday with a gift for President Ronald Reagan. Mifune, who is in the United States for a retrospective showing of his many samurai films at the Japan Society in Manhattan, visited Vice President George Bush at his office to give him a 140-year-old ceremonial arrow to pass on to the president. The arrow is used in *yabusame*, a form of Japanese martial arts. Mifune announced that Reagan was to be made an honorary member of the *yabusame* association, called *Kyuba-Kai*, which means Bow and Horse.

Christopher Roland Montano, 17, a high school student in South Paris, Maine, has won the 43rd annual Science Talent Search. Montano was chosen from more than 1,000 high school seniors in a national competition for a \$12,000 scholarship. His work involved the study of fat metabolism. The competition was sponsored by Westinghouse Electric Corp. The program was begun in 1942 and five previous winners have since been awarded the Nobel Prize.

Tammy Wynette is quoted in a forthcoming book as saying she has been dependent on painkillers and the narcotic sedative Demerol, but that she was never "addicted." The book, due out in April, is "Ragged but Right: The Life & Times of George Jones," by Dolly Parton. George Jones and Wynette were married from 1968 until they divorced in 1975. The book quotes the country singer as saying last November, "I've depended on Demerol, plus a lot of other medications, to get me through an awful lot of shows and a lot of pain. There's been many nights when I thought I would die if I had to go on stage and I depended on pain pills to get me through many times." She said her 13 stomach operations started her use of drugs.

Governor Bob Kerrey of Nebraska is being criticized by a Republican Party official for going to London to have "tea by the Thames" with the actress Debra Winger. Kerrey, a Democrat, left the state Friday to meet Winger for a brief

vacation. The two began dating after she came to Lincoln for the filming of the highly acclaimed movie "Terms of Endearment." "Some may think it's a big joke that Kerrey skipped the country to meet his girlfriend, but I believe a majority of Nebraskans are appalled at the governor's lack of good judgment," said Randy Moody, the Lancaster County Republican chairman.

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip will make a two-week visit to Canada in July. The official of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said the royal couple would arrive in New Brunswick July 14 for celebrations for the province's bicentennial. Then they will travel to Ottawa and parts of eastern Ontario to commemorate that province's bicentennial. They will also visit Manitoba. Prince Charles of Britain and Princess Sonja of Norway will begin official state visits to Tanzania beginning March 19. Radio Tanzania said Wednesday. The radio said the visits were unrelated.

Peter Graves is in the intensive care unit of Tahoe Forest Hospital in Truckee, California, being treated for a fractured jaw and other injuries he received in a fall. The actor, 38, slipped on ice, a hospital spokesman said, and then crawled almost a mile to his condominium to telephone for help. Graves received 100 stitches on his lower leg and was treated for other facial cuts. He is best known for his role in the "Mission: Impossible" TV series.

Erica Jong has filed a \$4-million lawsuit against her former husband, charging that he helped her publish a new book, "Mol's Book of Dances." Jong said her former husband, Jonathan Fast, wrote a letter to her publisher threatening court action over the book. The letter to the New American Library said the title of the book violated a divorce decree stipulating that Jong refrain from using the name of the couple's 5-year-old daughter, Molly, in her work. Jong denied she was under obligation not to use the girl's name. The book was scheduled to be published this spring.

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